

Webb Dordick  
15 Ash Avenue  
Somerville, Massachusetts 02145  
phone 617-776-1365  
e-mail medbks@aol.com

Summer 2022

---

## Catalog Ninety-seven

### Sixteenth and Seventeenth Medical Books

---

A subject index appears on pages 119-120

---

Fundamental source on the medical botany  
and materia medica of India

1. ACOSTA, Christóbal. Tractado de la drogas, y medicinas de las Indias Orientales, con sus plantas debuxadas al biuo por Christoual Acosta. . . En al qual se verifica mucho de la que escriuio el Doctor Garcia de Orta. . . . Burgos: por Martin de Victoria, 1578. Contemporary limp vellum (lacking ties), spine hand lettered. Early (illegible) signature on title and fourth preliminary leaf. Endpapers renewed; small piece renewed at blank top edge of title; ink stamp removed from title verso; three outer margins trimmed close touching side notes on pp. 10, 11, 104; occasional light, mainly marginal, foxing. A good copy contained in velvet-lined morocco-backed cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$25,000

Quarto. Collation: [24], 448, 38 ["tabla"], [2 (colophon)] pp. Portrait of Acosta and a total of 47 woodcuts (45 botanical and two depicting elephants) included in the page count. Title within architectural woodcut border.

First edition of Acosta's account of the pharmacology of the East. It is the first book to provide illustrations of the indigenous plants of this region used in medicine.

Acosta's book was instrumental in expanding European knowledge of the medical uses of the botany of distant regions. The Tractado "was written in a fluid

and concise style. It offers systematic, first-hand observations of the Oriental drugs and is illustrated by woodcuts made from his own accurate drawings. This book clearly surpasses that of d'Orta whose contributions Acosta readily acknowledges" (DSB, 1:47). Through this book, Europeans—but initially residents of the Iberian peninsula—became acquainted with, or acquired better knowledge of, many of the indigenous plants of the East including aloes, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and tamarind.

Acosta settled in Portugal where he established himself as a botanist and physician. In 1568, he left Portugal for India, and in 1573 he visited China before returning to Portugal by way of Persia. During his travels in the East, Acosta "met with the botanist Garcia d'Orta, whose *Coloquios dos simples* (1563) was the first European account of Indian materia medica and tropical medicine; Garcia d'Orta's contributions to the present treatise were acknowledged by Acosta on the title-page. Acosta's work has been called little more than a translation of the *Coloquios*, but it clearly surpasses the earlier work in its systematic, first-hand observations of both East and West Indian plants and its illustrations" (Norman 1). Arber wrote that Acosta's book was little more than a translation of d'Orta's book (*Herbals: their origin and evolution*, 105). However, the Hunt catalog states that "Colmiero . . . feels that Acosta's own knowledge on this subject was considerable, and that his own version of da Orta's text clarified it, and added to its usefulness" (*Catalogue of botanical books*, 1:139). A Latin translation of this book appeared in 1582 followed by translations into Italian (1585) and French (1602).

This book is well represented in institutional collections, but complete copies such as this one are uncommon. The Norman copy, bound in a handsome contemporary binding, brought \$46,000 (including premium) at auction at Christie's in 1998.

Garrison-Morton 1819; Durling 1064; Hunt, no. 130. See Friedenwald, *Jews and medicine*, 2:445-47.

See plate 1

Rare early book on cancer

2. ALLIOT, Jean Baptiste. *Traité du cancer, ou l'on explique sa nature, & où l'on propose les moyens les plus sûrs pour le guerir methodiquement. Avec un examen du système & de la pratique de Mr Helvetius*. Paris: chez François Muguet, 1698. Contemporary calf (top half-inch of rear joint a little damaged), spine gilt. Eighteenth-century engraved bookplate (without text); undecipherable signature on title. Tiny wormhole in blank lower margins through p. 84. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [24], 168 pp.

First edition of Alliot's book on a treatment for cancer, here presented as an alternative to one described by Jean Adrien Helvétius in his eighteen-page *Lettre . . . sur la nature et la guerison du cancer* (Paris, 1694). Alliot's book is one of the

earliest monographs devoted solely to explicating the nature and treatment of cancer.

Alliot “held that scirrhus developed from black bile, but could contain some acid as well. Should this acid get the upper hand of the salt in the blood, scirrhus would turn into carcinoma. The pain by which carcinoma distinguished itself from scirrhus was brought about by the sharp spines and barbs of the acid particles” (Moulin, *Short history of breast cancer*, 23). Alliot proposed removal of a gland which he concluded had an important role in the rise of cancer, following which he recommended application of a special preparation, or caustic.

Jean Baptiste Alliot followed his father, also a physician, into the royal service. He obtained the post of physician to the king and received an additional appointment as doctor for the Bastille. In a letter from the then royal physician, Bourdelot, preceding the text, Alliot is called a “véritable médecin” and Helvétius an “empirique” (in an intended uncomplimentary sense!).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago and National Library of Medicine.

Krivatsy 229. See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 1, p. 96; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:96.

### Among the earliest favorable notices of Harvey on the circulation of the blood

3. ARGOLI, Andrea. *De diebus criticis et de aegrorum decubitu*. Patavii [Padua]: apud Paulum Frambottum, 1639. Contemporary limp vellum (small hole in spine; one corner worn), spine hand lettered. Mostly illegible contemporary note on front flyleaf. Repaired short tear in engraved title; a little worming slightly affecting a few side notes; lower portion of front flyleaf renewed at an early time; light foxing largely confined to blank margins. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$3000

Quarto. Collation: [32 (including engraved title page)], 93, [1], [2 (blank)], [4], 148 pp. The second part has a separate title page.

First edition of Argoli’s principal astrological work of particular interest for the early favorable notice of Harvey’s recently published account of the circulation of the blood.

Argoli was one of the few early defenders of Harvey and the circulation. While Argoli fails to cite Harvey in his brief discussion of the circulation, the reference is clearly to the latter’s recent discovery. According to Pagel, “in this work [that is, the book offered here] the reference to blood circulation is embedded in an introductory exposition of the astral influence on the sublunar world and the micro-cosmic analogy. . . . Man . . . is believed to be similar to the world, the head corresponding to heaven, set with the stars of the eyes and animated with the fire of the rational soul, [etc.]. . . . The veins are rivers, the bones stones and the hair trees. Hence it has been observed by students of the dissection of bodies that the blood

moves in a circle . . . : for in this most perfect course the blood goes round the spaces in the members. This stands to reason: for were the blood on its slow course through the veins not moved in a circle it would be squeezed and dissipated. . . . Argoli continues, that this [circular motion] has been noted by some who have confirmed it with the certainty afforded by the art of dissection; they say there are two openings near the heart obvious to the more observant, through which the blood is spread and enters the heart when the veins are congested with great force or are fixed in a reclining posture” (William Harvey’s biological ideas, 60-61 [see p. 355 for a reproduction of the title page to this book]).

Argoli’s book—the title of which translates as “Critical days and the laying up of the sick”—is in addition an important source for medical astrology. In his *De diebus criticis*, Argoli “correlates the internal and external parts of the body with the planets and zodiac and provides horoscopes of famous kings, popes, princes, and cardinals” (Semba and Smets, *A perfect vision: catalogue of the William Holland Wilmer rare book collection*, 22). Argoli provides an astrological approach to disease and includes numerous horoscopic diagrams for calculating prognosis. Having accepted the influence of the stars on health, Argoli “maintains that the outcome of disease may be more rationally and evidently investigated by astrological method than by medical art . . . [and he offers instruction on] how to forecast the nature and time of sickness from those superior causes” (Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 7:123). Thorndike reviews Argoli’s book in some detail (see *ibid.*, 122-24).

Argoli spent most of his career in Padua where he was professor of mathematics and also wrote on astronomy. In his *Pandosion sphaericum* (Padua, 1644), he devoted an entire chapter to Harvey’s discovery but, again, without mentioning Harvey’s name.

Krivatsy 385. See DSB, 1:244-45.

“Great work on epidemiology”

By “the most erudite and well-read doctor of his time”

4. BAILLOU, Guillaume de. *Epidemiorum et ephemeridum. Libri duo, studio & operâ M. Jacobi Trevart medici Parisiensis, digesti, scholiis aliquot illustrati, & in lucem primùm editi.* Paris: apud Jacobum Quesnel, 1640. Contemporary unlettered vellum over boards (a few stains; rear lower corner renewed). Bookplate removed; on title, faded nineteenth-century notes (The Property of the New York Hospital [and] New York Hospital/ No. 543); barely legible ink stamp (Brooklyn Academy of Medicine [library dispersed]); contemporary marginalia (possibly by “P: Molyneux” whose signature is on p. [1] [see below]). Outer edge of title repaired; lightly foxed and browned; occasional minor stains. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$3500

Quarto. Collation: [20], 273, [19 (1 = blank)] pp. Title in red and black.

First edition, published posthumously, of Baillou's "great work on epidemiology" (Major, *History of medicine*, 1:423). This book is particularly noteworthy for "the first detailed description of whooping cough as a disease sui generis" (Still, *History of paediatrics*, 197).

Baillou's treatise on the Paris epidemics during the 1570s, offered here, was the first work of its kind since the time of Hippocrates and established his reputation as the first modern epidemiologist. This book is additionally memorable, first, for the first description of whooping cough (which Baillou called "tussis quintana" and which he first identified in 1578) and, second, for the account of the outbreaks of diphtheria in Paris during the years 1576 and 1578 and suggestion concerning the effectiveness of tracheotomy for restoring normal breathing. Baillou was among the early proponents of the value of postmortem examinations for establishing a diagnosis or, alternatively, for rejecting a priori explanations that failed to account for the physical conditions of the body, and his discussion of diphtheria was therefore influenced by his findings at autopsies performed by him (see the translated passages from this book in Major, *Classic descriptions of disease*, third edition, 138-39).

Baillou was influenced by the teachings of Jean Fernel concerning the importance of consulting "nature," though he thought the alignment of the stars, as well as eclipses, had a role in treating disease. During the sixteenth century, "[a]strology played a strong part and even as clear an observer and thinker as Baillou was influenced by it. But the fact remains that he is a worthy successor and follower of Hippocrates, whose methods of observation and description he revived along with the doctrine of the epidemic constitution, writing about it much in the same vein as Hippocrates and Sydenham" (Ruhräh, *Pediatrics of the past*, 242 [see pp. 242, 244-46, for a translation of a passage on whooping cough]).

Baillou's abilities were recognized by his appointment in 1580 as dean of the Paris medical faculty. "He was a skillful physician, a brilliant teacher, and a masterful writer and speaker. He insisted upon the study of patients, of nature, and of disease pictures and was a vehement champion of the methods of Hippocrates. He was interested in the relationship between climate, temperature and disease, studies which led him to believe that the stars had an influence on disease and treatments" (Major, *History*, 423). Baillou "was the most erudite and well-read doctor of his time—famous for his eloquence, the clarity of his courses, and his writings, almost all of which were published posthumously. Baillou fought against the tradition of Arab medicine and revived the Hippocratic tradition of clinical understanding" (DSB, 1:399).

Garrison-Morton 1673 (second citation, but first "modern," under "Epidemiology"), 5047 (second citation, but first "modern," under "Diphtheria"), and 5085 (first citation under "Whooping cough"); *Catalog of the Clifford G. Grulee collection on pediatrics*, no. 510; Krivatsy 588. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:292-93; Major, *Classic descriptions* (third edition), 137-39, 210-12; Ruhräh, 240-46 9 (the title page to Baillou's book is reproduced on p. [243]); Still, 196-98; Talbott, *Biographical history of medicine*, 74-76.

P. Molyneux, whose signature appears in this copy, may be one of Thomas Molyneux's sixteen children. See the note to Johann Daniel Mayor's *Chirurgia*

infusoria. The entry for Thomas Molyneux in the Dictionary of National Biography mentions that he was the father of sixteen children.

Rare book on new discoveries relating to the organs of digestion and to the movement of the pancreatic secretions and the blood

5. BARLES, Louis. *Les nouvelles découvertes sur toutes les parties principales enfermées dans la capacité du bas ventre. Ensemble leur composition, connexion, actions, & usages. Avec des dissertations sur chacune en particulier, suivies des remarques curieuses, & tres-utiles pour la pratique des medecins, & des chirurgiens.* Lyon: chez Esprit Vitalis, 1673. Contemporary sheep, raised bands, gilt largely effaced. Ownership notice on dedication page (Ex Lib ayardy [spelling?] Adm. / 1720). A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: engraved frontispiece, [36], 275 pp., engraved portrait (preceding A1) and 4 engraved plates at pp. 45, 83, 151, and 263. This collation agrees with the Wellcome Library copy.

First edition of an early, if not the first, book to describe recent, or “new,” discoveries concerning the organs involved in digestion. The special interest of this book lies in Barles’ account of the movement of chyle through the lacteal vessels and from his discussion of the blood in the final “book.”

This books consists of three “books.” The first book, “Les nouvelles découvertes sur la preparation du chile” (pp. 1-116), reviews the diseases, and particularly the anatomy, of the organs of digestion—the stomach, intestines, pancreas, and other structures situated within the “cavity” containing these particular organs—and their function. In connection with his account of the lymphatic system and the movement of “chile” (or chyle), Barles briefly reviews the opinions of the “anciens” before describing the theories of the “modernes.” The distribution of chyle throughout the digestive system is dealt with in the second book, “Les nouvelles découvertes sur le mouvement du chile” (pp. 117-52). Barles describes “mouvement” through the “veines lactées” and concludes this book with a “dissertation” titled “Sur la metamorphose du chile dans le coeur” (pp. 145-50). The final book, “Les découvertes sur les parties qui purisient le sang” (pp. 153-275), is devoted to the purification of the blood. Barles describes the role of the liver and the kidneys and “la ramification des vaisseaux” of each of these organs in the movement of blood and lymph. He refers to the views of the ancients and to the “conjectures” of recent physicians. In his discussion of the liver Barles refers to Glisson as well as Bauhin, Rudbeck, and Spiegell. He cites Jean Baptiste Denis in his remarks on the spleen.

The engraved frontispiece contains small portraits of Bartholin, Harvey,

Pecquet, and Sylvius and two or three words identifying a noteworthy discovery by each one. The plates, each one containing multiple figures, illustrate the anatomy of the organs involved in digestion, the distribution of the relevant “vaisseaux,” and the interior of several organs including the kidneys.

In their catalog 869 (item 184), issued in 1960, the English bookseller Maggs described this book as “Rare!” (Maggs’ exclamation mark).

Hirsch wrote that Barles “distinguished himself as an efficient doctor,” but more so for “popularizing” recent discoveries in physiology (*Biograpisches Lexikon*, 1:336-37). Barles published two further books, the first on the organs of generation in women (1674) followed by those in men (1675).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Minnesota and National Library of Medicine.

Krivatsy 707.

### Important observations on the pulse and on urine analysis

6. BELLINI, Lorenzo. *De urinis et pulsibus de missione sanguinis de morbis capitis, et pectoris*. Bononiae [Bologna]: Ex typographia HH. Antonii Pisarrii, 1683. Contemporary blind-stamped calf (spine ends repaired), red leather spine label. Engraved bookplate (Ex Libris / Guglielmo Bilancioni). Three blank corners renewed. A very good copy. \$4500

Quarto. Collation: [20], 606 [i.e., 608] pp. Due to a pagination error, two leaves are numbered 583/584.

First edition of an important contribution to urology and cardiology.

Bellini’s book is the first to discuss the chemical analysis of urine as a means to diagnosis of specific diseases. Earlier writers had insisted on the importance of examination of the urine, but Bellini was the first to demonstrate the value of chemical analysis as a diagnostic aid.

This book is also of considerable importance in the history of cardiology. Bellini emphasized the significance of the pulse for the diagnosis of disease as well as for evidence of health. He was evidently the first to insist on the value of studying the pulse in both health and disease. “Bellini’s most important book, *De urinis et pulsibus* . . . , was published in Bologna in 1683. Now very rare, this 606 page volume represented the first significant attempt to frame medical theory in terms of iatromechanism. In some respects, it was an extension of Borelli’s *De motu animalium*, published three years earlier. . . . In the section of his 1683 book that dealt with the disorders of the chest, Bellini described several examples of heart disease. Syncope, orthopnea, and other cardiac symptoms were discussed and interpreted. He also made many early observations on the coronary circulation” (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, [29]).

*De urinis* includes accounts of diseases of the head, chest, and “mind,” including epilepsy.

Bellini was a student of Giovanni Borelli, and he applied Borelli’s mathematical

and mechanical philosophy to the explanation of the body's functions. "Bellini was a pioneer in applying mechanical philosophy to the explanation of the functions of the human body . . . [and his] *De urinis et pulsibus* [is] the first important attempt by an Italian systematically to apply the mechanical philosophy to medical theory. . . . Under Borelli's influence, [Bellini] preferred to think of blood as a physical fluid [rather than corpuscular in nature as had Thomas Willis] with such simple mechanical and mathematicizable attributes as density, viscosity, and momentum. He postulated that health consisted in a well-ordered circulation and that disease implied some sort of circulatory imbalance or inefficiency. Thus, to arrive at a proper theory for a particular disease, one needed merely to set out the pathological phenomena and then deduce them as a consequence of an increased or diminished velocity of the blood. . . . He therefore substituted a hydraulic iatromechanism for a corpuscular one" (DSB, 1:592-93).

Garrison-Morton 762.1 and 4162; Bedford, Library of cardiology, no. 24 (1730 edition); Krivatsy 1069; Norman 178. See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 499; Leibowitz, *History of coronary heart disease*, 71; Murphy, *History of urology*, 147-48; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 64, 426.

#### Rare book on chiromancy

7. BELOT, Jean. *Familieres instructions pour apprendre les sciences de chiromance & physionomie. Dans lesquelles setrouvent des plus admirables secrets des sciences divinatrices, propres particulierement pour ceux qui sont profession des exercices militaires, indication, & arts liberaux, & par icelles leur donner la parfait de la memoire selon la doctrine de R. Lulle. Avec un traicté des divinations, augures, & songes.* Paris: Imprimé à Pari aux despens de l'auteur. . . . Et se vend chez Nicolas Bourdin, 1624. Contemporary calf (spine repaired), spine richly gilt, red leather spine label. Illegible signature at foot of title. Small repairs in six blank upper margins. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: 14, [2], 432 pp., folding woodcut plate at p. 122. Woodcut illustrations (including a portrait of the author) on pp. 16, 58, 92, 120, 271, 297, 324, 417, 418.

First edition, incorporating text published in 1619, of a treatise on chiromancy and physiology. The final chapter (pp. 415-32) is devoted to Raymond Lull and the art of artificial memory.

Thorndike devotes two pages to Belot's 1619 book and provides a summary of the principal topics (*History of magic and experimental science*, 6:507-10). In the part of his book on chiromancy, Belot deals with the role of the planets and the zodiac and other occult influences. He affirms the importance of divination and



explains how the signs obtained from a variety of occult sources will reveal one's future, or "genius or governing angel." The second part of Belot's book, on physiognomy, invokes the support of astrological influences and dreams.

Belot's earlier book on this subject was entitled *Instruction familière et très facile, pour apprendre les sciences de chiromance et physiognomie . . . plus un discours astrologique* and 100 pages in length (against 432 pages in the book offered here). Caillet calls this 1624 book "Edition originale, ornée de figures sur bois dans la texte and d'une grande planche de chiromanice hors text" (*Manuel bibliographique des sciences psychiques*, no. 933). For the full title to the 1619 work, the second part of which is entitled "Discours astrologique" and deals with the comet of 1618, see Wellcome Library, *Catalogue of printed books*, 1:41 (no. 762).

The author was curé of Mil-Monte and a hermetic philosopher devoted to the study of Agrippa, Bruno, and Lull.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine, Nebraska, New York Public Library, and Princeton.

Krivatsy 1081 (noting that the date on the title page to the second part has been altered by hand, as in the copy offered here).

"A veritable treasure of rare information and anatomic experience" which "cleared the way for Vesalius"

8. BERENGARIO da CARPI, Giacomo. *Commentaria cū amplissimis additionibus super anatomia Mūdini una cum textu eiusde in pristinū & verum/nitorē redacto*. [Impressum Bononiae (Bologna) per Hieronymum de Benedictis / Pridie Nonas Martii, M.D.XXI (1521): from the colophon.] Modern blind-stamped pigskin, calligraphic lettered spine label. Occasional contemporary marginalia. Outer edges of book block a little stained; corners of first three leaves minutely worn; blank margins of title lightly soiled. A very good wide-margined copy contained in a velvet-lined morocco-backed cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$225,000

Quarto. Collation: 528 numbered leaves. Title in red and black within an architectural woodcut border. Twenty-one full-page woodcuts within the text.

First edition of the first illustrated anatomical text based on the author's own experiences and observations. Choulant wrote that Berengario "was the pioneer of independent research in the anatomy of separate parts of the body. . . . The *Commentaria* contain . . . a veritable treasure of rare information and anatomic experience" (*History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 137).

The *Commentaria*, "though modestly put forward as a commentary on Mondino, is in reality an original contribution of considerable value. It is the earliest anatomical treatise that can properly be described as having figures illustrating the text. These figures vary in excellence. Some are not devoid of beauty, and are

prepared for the use of artists rather than anatomists” (Singer, *Evolution of anatomy*, 97 [see the two reproduced plates on p. 95]). Berengario’s book enjoys the distinction of being the first account of human anatomy based on the author’s own cases and dissections. It is additionally noteworthy for Berengario’s use of injections in anatomical research. His account is the first in the literature. “The first reference to injections after the invention of printing occurs in the commentary of Jacobus Berengarius published in 1521 [offered here]. He employed a syringe and injected the renal veins with warm water” (Cole, “The history of anatomical injections,” in *Studies in the history and method of science*, edited by Charles Singer, 2:288).

“After giving a catalog of the names of the external parts Berengario proceeds with the commentary on Mundinus in a series of forty sections. . . . He quotes all the usual authorities, Greek, Latin, Arabic, and in addition a number who are not drawn upon by any other pre-Vesalian anatomist. . . . Berengario, in addition to an exhaustive quotation of authorities, is comprehensive in assessing the various terminology of anatomy, giving the Greek, Arabic, and Latin as well as occasionally the current vernacular names in Italian for the parts of the body” (Lind, *Studies in pre-Vesalian anatomy: biography, translations, documents*, 160-61). “In outward form . . . the main work of Carpi in the field of anatomy was a commentary upon the medieval handbook of Mundinus. Carpi states that in view of the many and great altercations between writers upon anatomy he has decided to set down summarily in the form of a commentary what he has seen in long experience of operating upon the bodies of the living and dissecting those of the dead and what he has learned from voluminous reading. His guide will be the excellent Mundinus of Bologna, though in the exposition of that fundamental text he will make additions from his own observations, from the authority of the divine Galen, and from reason. . . . [In addition,] the range of his citation of past authors is very extensive and precise, even minute, and seems to show a command of pretty much the entire literature of medieval Latin and Arabic medicine. . . . Indeed, just as the successive glossators and Bartolists in the field of law kept piling up citations of their predecessors, so Carpi as the last commentator on Mundinus cited so extensively and exhaustively on all mooted points from the previous medieval medical literature that he left little to add in this respect and so may be said to have cleared the way for Vesalius and subsequent sixteenth century anatomists” (Thorndike, *History of medicine and experimental science*, 5:499, 502, 503). Berengario’s acquaintance with practically the entire corpus of previous writings on anatomy did not, however, cause him to neglect “experience.” His “description of anatomical structures was based not only on the classical authorities, but also on direct observation. His familiarity with anatomy came, he says, from the dissection of hundreds of cadavers. His close and critical reading in Latin and Greek of classical, Arabic, and western medieval sources put him in touch with humanistic scholarship, with medieval and Arabic anatomy, and with scientific independent inquiry based on actual observation” (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 74-75).

The artist responsible for the woodcuts has been identified as Amico Aspertini. His work is discussed by Cazort (*The ingenious machine of nature: four centuries of art and anatomy*, 38-41). “In one of Aspertini’s gynaecological woodcuts for Berengario’s *Commentaria* of 1521, a young woman whose reproductive organs

have been laid bare is seen disporting herself against a furled drapery as if she were Galatea on some sacrophagus relief, pointing with her right hand to a uterus on a pedestal. . . . In another woodcut from the same series, she gaily exhibits herself sprawling on a bed before a Roman swagged curtain. The exuberance of Berengario's female figures is rare in anatomical illustration of gynaecological subjects" (Cazort, 40). Woodcuts from this book are reproduced by Herrlinger, by Lind, and by Roberts and Tomlinson. Choulant describes the subject of each woodcut (see pp. 138-39).

Berengario "was famous throughout Italy for having been among the first to use mercurial ointment for the treatment of syphilis. . . . [T]o him is owed the first description of the sphenoid sinuses, the first careful examination of the tympanum and of the pineal gland. He first described the vermiform appendix and the arytenoid cartilages, described the valves of the heart, and made a detailed study of the brain, in which he distinguished the lateral ventricles and the formation of the choroid plexus" (Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 417).

Garrison-Morton 367; Durling 530; Flamm, *Printing and the brain of man: the sixteenth-century brain*, no. 20; Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 15; Norman 187; Putti, *Berengario da Carpi: saggio biografico e bibliografico*, pp. 143-46. See DSB, 1:617-21; Herrlinger, *History of medical illustration from antiquity to 1600*, 80-83; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:471; Stillwell, *Awakening interest in science during the first century of printing*, nos. 310 and 598.

See Plates 2 and 3

Plates after Harvey and Vesalius  
not mentioned in the standard histories

9. BEVERWIJCK (or BEVERWYCK), Johan van. *Heel-konste, ofte derde deel van de genees-konste, om de uytvondige gebreken te heelen*. Dordrecht: Gedrukt by Hendrick van Esch. Voor Pieter Looymans ende Maerten de Bot, 1645. Contemporary yapped vellum over boards (a little soiled), spine hand lettered. Lower margin of engraved title trimmed to edge of image; gathering P (pp. 221-36) misbound; small piece torn from upper margin of pp. [259]/260 causing small loss at top of image on p. [259]; tiny wormhole from p 375 to end affecting a few letters on earlier pages; ink stains obscuring several letters on pp. 43 and 392; light stain in some upper corners. A good copy. Bound at back as issued: Vopiscus Fortunatus PLEMB. *Verhandeling der spieren. By de welcke aengewesen wort, wat in hun onnatuyrige toe-vallen en te voor-seggen en te haut-wercken staet*. Dordrecht: Gedrukt by Hendrick van Esch. Voor Pieter Loymans,

ende Maerten de Bot, 1645. Barely perceptible worm hole in blank upper margins. A very good copy. \$4500

Collation: (1) Beverwijck: added engraved title, [42], 284, 295-487, [7] pp. Included in pagination: 11 full-page engraved plates on unnumbered pages (175, 211, 214, 215, 223, 234, 245, 253, 258, 259, 267) and 8 smaller engraved plates (recto of eleventh preliminary leaf, 44, 58, 87, 131, 155, 221, 345). Pagination irregular but complete. (2) Plemb: 176 pp.

(1) First edition of Beverwijck's last work. It is largely concerned with the surgical repair of a range of problems. There is much on anatomy.

"Beverwyck introduces his Heel-konste by an eulogy of surgery, [w]herein he claims that surgery in respect of diagnosis and treatment was ahead of internal medicine. Unlike most other authors, he treats of surgical pharmacy at the beginning of this work. . . . Some chapters are introduced by anatomical descriptions. In the chapters on tumours, in which as usual all conditions associated with a swelling are encompassed, Beverwyck . . . explains the circulation of the blood . . . with illustrations taken from Fabricius Aquapendente and William Harvey. In dealing with wounds he points out that the seriousness of an injury is by no means always related to its magnitude" (De Moulin, *History of surgery with emphasis on the Netherlands*, 131).

This book is noteworthy for the full-page plates. Beverwyck's mother was a relative of Vesalius, a connection coincidentally interesting in view of the Vesalian skeletons reproduced in this book, which also contains a muscle man after Valverde (see p. [175]). In addition, the famous plates illustrating the circulation of the blood from Harvey's *De motu cordis* are reproduced on pp. 214-15, and there are references to Harvey in the text.

Ernst Weil, in his "Echo of Harvey's 'De Motu Cordis'" (*Journal of the history of medicine* 12, no. 2 [1957]:167-74) cites Beverwijck twice (under the years 1637 and 1644) but was unaware of this book with its references to Harvey and reproduction of the plates from *De motu cordis*. In his *William Harvey's biological ideas*, Walter Pagel reviewed Beverwijck's endorsement of Harvey's writings on the circulation of the blood on pp. 99-101, and on pp. 360-63 reproduces title pages and text from Beverwijck's earlier books, but he too was unaware of the references to Harvey and the reproduced plates from Harvey's book. Cushing, in his *Bio-bibliography of Andreas Vesalius*, was evidently unaware of the Vesalian plates.

Beverwijck was appointed town physician of Dordrecht in 1625, one of his responsibilities being the examination of newly qualified surgeons. Beginning in 1634, he began to give lessons on anatomy. For several years he was professor of anatomy and surgery. "Jan van Beverwyck occupies a prominent place amongst the medical authors of the seventeenth century. He was a very cultivated man with no fewer than five modern languages. . . . After his medical studies at Leyden he made a 'peregrinatio academica' through France, Italy—pausing to take his doctor's degree at Padua—and Switzerland. He then established himself at Dordrecht where he became town physician" (De Moulin, 130).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Getty, National Library of Medicine, Northwestern, and Yale.

Krivatsy 1199. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:517; Lindeboom, *Dutch*

medical biography, cols. 128-30.

(2) Second edition (first, 1630) of a treatise on the muscles and the author's first book. This edition of this book was intended to be bound with the first edition of Beverwijck's *Heel-konste*.

Weil cites Plemp under the year 1644: "Plemp acknowledged that Harvey was right; he was at first an opponent" (p. 171).

Krivatsy 9103. See Hirsch, 4:630; Lindeboom, cols. 1544-46; Sondervorst, *Histoire de la médecine belge*, 113-14.

See Plate 4

Famous Dutch physician's "reformed anatomy"  
with 51 engraved plates

10. BLANKAART, Steven. *Anatomia reformata, sive concinna corporis humani. Dissectio, ad neotericorum mentem adornata, plurimisque tabulis chalcographicis illustrata. Accedit ejusdem auctoris de balsamatione, nova methodus, à nemino antehac hoc modo descripta. Lugduni Batavorum [Leyden]: Apud Jordaanum Luchtmans [&] Cornelium Boutestyne, 1687. Contemporary yapped vellum (lightly soiled), spine hand lettered. Undecipherable early signatures on verso of frontispiece and on title page (the latter with the date 1832). Lacking (or bound without) front free endpaper; two-inch repaired tear in engraved title; light dampstaining in a few blank margins; small pieces torn from blank margins of three leaves in the first part (pp. 23/24, 79/80, 146/147). A very good copy. \$3750*

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), added engraved title, [14], 319, [1 (blank)], 288, [8 (final page blank)] pp., 51 engraved plates numbered I-LI.

First edition in Latin of Blankaart's *De nieuw hervorum de anatomie; ofte, ontleding des menschen lichaams* (Amsterdam, 1686), an anatomical textbook based on the author's firsthand knowledge gained through postmortem examinations and dissections.

Blankaart chose the title "newly reformed anatomy" because of his familiarity with the human body gained through experiences and observations to which no previous anatomist, he believed, could lay a similar claim. This anatomical knowledge enabled him to illustrate the human body correctly. Blankaart had the further advantage of the injection technique pioneered by Frederic Ruysch. Blankaart had first employed anatomical injections in his *Tractatus novus de*

circulatione sanguinis (Amsterdam, 1672). In this work, “Blankaart seems to have been the first to demonstrate by injections that the connexion between arteries and veins was . . . by capillaries, a conclusion already reached by Malpighi” (F. J. Cole, “The history of anatomical injections,” in *Studies in the history and method of science*, edited by Charles Singer, 2:309 [Cole’s italics]).

*Anatomia reformata* provided the theoretical background for Blankaart’s *Anatomia practica rationalis* (Amsterdam, 1688), a work on pathological anatomy based on two hundred dissections performed by the author. “The end of the seventeenth century] witnessed a new crop of . . . assemblages of necropsy reports. The greatest . . . of these is the *Sepulchretum anatomicum sive anatomia practica* of Bonet (1679). . . . Two other important compilations of the period are the *Spicilegium anatomicum* of Theodore Kerkring of Amsterdam . . . and the *Anatomia practica* of Steven Blankaart of Amsterdam and Leyden. Unlike Bonet, who in all his three thousand cases recorded few of his own, Kerkring and Blankaart published a relatively small number but from their own experience. . . . [Blankaart’s] descriptions of wounds, pulmonary tuberculosis, carcinoma of the uterus and dermoid cysts of the ovary are considered by [Hanns] Chiari as well done” (Long, *History of pathology*, 97, 101-2).

Pages 281-88 describe Blankaart’s new method of embalming the human body. The engraved title depicts Blankaart performing a dissection.

Blankaart was one of the best-known Dutch physicians of his time and a prolific author. He is remembered especially for his bilingual *Lexicon medicum* (Amsterdam, 1679) a large dictionary of medical, chemical, and pharmaceutical terms. The English translation is Garrison-Morton 6797. Blankaart’s book on anatomy is (inexplicably?) not mentioned in any of the histories of anatomy available to me.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and Washington University.

Krivatsy 1312 (lacking a plate); Eales, *Cole library of early medicine and zoology*, no. 1060 (1691 German edition); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 676 (1695 Latin edition). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:565; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 132-34.

Rare early book on the therapeutic effectiveness  
of cinchona bark for treating fevers

11. BLÉGNY, Nicolas de. *La découverte de l’admirable remede anglois; pour la guerison des fièvres, au moyen de laquelle chacun pourra se procurer la facilité de guerir à tres-peu de frais*. Paris: chez Claude Blageart . . . et Laurent d’Houry, 1680. Modern calf (spine and covers gilt), leather spine label. All edges gilt. Short repaired tears in blank outer margins of pp. 47/48 and final leaf. A very good copy.

\$3750

Collation: 92, [2 (Extrait du Privilege du Roy)] pp.

First edition, and rare, of one of the most important of the early books on the effectiveness of cinchona bark in treating fevers.

Following demonstrations of its therapeutic effectiveness in treating fevers in South America, cinchona bark was brought to Spain by a Spanish physician (some accounts mention a Jesuit missionary) in 1632 (see Garrison-Morton 5230). Its effectiveness in treating a specific fever—namely, that associated with malaria—mislead European physicians to conclude that it might be administered with equal success for all kinds of fever. Actually, cinchona bark's therapeutic efficacy was due solely to the active ingredient quinine, which was isolated by Pierre Joseph Pelletier and Joseph Bienaimé in 1820 and is specific for malaria.

The popularity of cinchona bark for treating all kinds of fevers—despite its general ineffectiveness—was increased by Robert Talbor who promoted its use in his *A rational account of the cause & cure of agues* published in London in 1672 (see Krivatsy 11673). Talbor's initially secret "preparation of the bark was said to consist of cinchona, lemon juice or Rhine wine with a little opium" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 544, note 3). Blégny's favorable account of Talbor's "method" for treating fevers led to an English translation of his book in 1682 which omitted Blégny's name. The wording of the English title resulted in the authorship sometimes being assigned to Talbor (see Krivatsy 11672 [which includes the note "Attributed to Nicolas Blégny in NUC]). The title of the translation, published the year after Talbor's death, is misleading in seeming to attribute authorship to Talbor: *The English remedy; or, Talbor's wonderful secret, for cureing of agues and feavers. Sold by the author Sir Robert Talbor, to his most Christian king, and since his death, ordered by his Majesty to be published in French . . . and now translated into English.*" In fact, only the "remedy" was Talbor's, while the author of the original French edition was Blégny.

OCLC locates the National Library of Medicine copy in the U.S.

Krivatsy 1373. For Blégny, see Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:568-69.

First book on the relation of  
medical jurisprudence to surgery

12. BLÉGNY, Nicolas de. *La doctrine des rapports de chirurgie, fonde'e [sic] sur les maximes d'usage & sur la disposition des nouvelles ordonnances.* Lyon: chez Thomas Amaury, 1684. Contemporary calf (one corner worn), spine gilt, red leather spine label. Engraved bookplate (F.-Victor Four, Docteur en Médecine); illegible signature on title. A few gatherings browned; light foxing mainly confined to blank margins. A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: [24], 272, [6 ("Avis," i.e., errata)], [2 (Catalogue des autres ouvrages

de l'Auteur)]. pp. OCLC does not record copies with either the errata or the catalog of the author's publications.

First edition of the first work to discuss the relation of medical jurisprudence to surgery. "De Blégný explained the obligation of surgeons to report any suspicion of crime, and explained how to prepare expert opinion for presentation before the court" (Garrison-Morton).

Part 1 of Blégný's book deals with the specific legal procedures governing reporting of cases by surgeons. Part 2 contains directions for drawing up reports on various kinds of injuries and wounds. The final part covers exemptions from various legal obligations due to ill health or infirmity. Burns summarizes Blégný's recommendations for surgeons dealing with injuries and wounds, for example, the need for meticulous records and clear descriptions, and notes that "many passages of [Blégný's] book are of considerable cultural interest" (Legacies in law and medicine, 256-57).

The author of this book is also remembered for having founded the first medical periodical in Paris in 1679.

Garrison-Morton 1725; Krivatsy 1374; Nemeč, Highlights in medicolegal relations, no. 248. See Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1:415-17; Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon, 1:568-69.

"One of the most important experimental physiologists before Haller"

13. BOHN, Johann. *Circulus anatomico-physiologicus, seu oeconomia corporis animalis, hoc est, cogitata, functionum animalium potissimarum formalitatem & causas concernentia. Dicatus Marcello Malpighio.* Lipsiae [Leipzig]: Sumtibus Joh. Friedrich Gleditsch, typis Christophori Fleischeri, 1686. Contemporary limp vellum, spine hand lettered. Illegible ink notation on title. Browned; repaired tear in one blank margin (pp. 299/300). A good copy. \$2500

Quarto. Collation: [8], 479, [25] pp.

First edition of an important book by "one of the most important experimental physiologists before Haller" (Rothschuh, History of physiology, 62). Bohn "can be called the Haller of his day" (Neuburger, Historical development of experimental brain and spinal cord physiology before Flourens, 34).

It this book, Bohn—the foremost German physiologist of his time—proposed a mechanistic interpretation of organic functions while rejecting the hypothesis of a rational soul or a vital force as explanation for these physiological activities (see Neuburger, 238, n. 5). On the basis of experiments carried out on decapitated frogs, Bohn concluded "that reflex phenomena was entirely mechanical and material, an opinion contrary to the current view of vital spirits in nerve fluid [but supported by the] remarkable experiments of Boyle, Redi and Swammerdam on decapitated insects, turtles, birds and mammals" (McHenry, Garrison's history of neurology, 74).

"The Exercitationes [1668-77] and the Circulus [offered here] show Bohn to have been an expert on the new anatomical and physiological discoveries. He cites



contemporary authors almost exclusively and thereby proves himself one of the innovators in physiology who completely forsook the Galenic tradition. He describes and discusses all major functions of the body. He complements the knowledge gained from the literature with numerous firsthand experiments. . . . Bohn's basic attitude was mechanistic in that he gave predominantly physical interpretations of vital processes. He especially esteemed Malpighi, Borelli, and Boyle" (DSB, 2:237) "Dedicated to the great physician Marcello Malpighi . . . , the *Circulus* (first, 1680 [sic: 1686]), . . . shows Bohn to have been an expert on contemporary anatomical and physiological discoveries. . . . This work covers what is now termed biochemistry: e.g., chemistry of blood, chylification, mechanism of urine formation, respiration, smelling, and tasting, The author refers to the works of numerous contemporary chemists and physiologists" (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue of printed books*, 173-74).

Garrison-Morton 1355; Krivatsy 1430. See Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica: a catalogue of the alchemical, chemical, and pharmaceutical books in the collection of the late James Young*, 1:113; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 265; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:606-7; Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:300-302; Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 8:371.

#### Monumental compilation of selections chosen with great discernment

14. BONET, Théophile. A guide to the practical physician: shewing from the most approved authors, both ancient and modern, the truest and safest way of curing all disease, internal and external, whether by medicine, surgery, or diet. Lately published in Latin by Theoph. Bonet, M.D. and now rendered into English, with the subtraction of some things of less moment, a more exact relation of several others, and an addition of many considerable cures, rules and means of cure, that were omitted by the aforesaid author. A work very necessary and useful for all practitioners of physick. To which is added, an appendix concerning the office of a physician, by the same author. London: printed by Thomas Flesher, 1684. Contemporary calf, spine gilt (spine ends and corners repaired). Engraved late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century bookplate (The Right Hon. John Earl of Sutherland [see below]); signature of Sutherland's son or grandson William on title. Pin-size worm hole in blank margins through p. 234; a little light staining in upper margins of pp. 545-74 and 845-48 (touching the running heads and an occasional line of text). A very good copy contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label.

\$3500

Large quarto. Collation: [12], 396, 465-531, [1 (blank)], 545-667, [1 (blank)],

673-855, [1 (blank)], [4 (“A table of the general heads contained in the first eighteen books” [and] “A table to the nineteenth book concerning remedies”)], 853-868 [drop title on p. 853 (“A guide the practical physician. Book XX. Of the office of a physician”)] pp. Text in two columns. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition in English, and a handsome copy, of Bonet’s *Mercurius capitalitius, index medico-practicus* (Geneva, 1682), an attempt to present the substance of present knowledge about the most effective treatment for all of the known diseases.

Bonet insists that “experience” is the basis of medical knowledge, which is being transformed by many new discoveries that have tended to discredit the earlier, seemingly authoritative, views of both the ancient physicians and the leading men from the past two centuries. “The work [i.e., this book] recommends itself for its usefulness and novelty: for the inventions of modern anatomists have given a great deal of light to the *methodus medendi*, and have made it far plainer, out of whose treasury I have brought a great many things hither. Certainly no small light has been given it, since the circulation of the blood has been discovered, since the thoracick ducts, lymphatick vessels, salival glands, &c. have been found. Add to these the industry of chymists, which have furnished us with far more safe, wholesome and gratefull medicines” (author’s preface, a4r). The *Guide* consists of passages, “chosen with discernment” (“choisis avec discernement” [Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 1, p. 444]), extracted from the writings of a great many authors. The selections are grouped by disease, which are arranged alphabetically.

Bonet received his medical degree at Bologna before establishing a successful practice at Geneva. The onset of deafness, at around the age of fifty, caused him to give up clinical work in favor of writing and study. His *Sepulchretum sive anatomia practica* (Geneva, 1679), for which he is particularly remembered, drew on the writings of some 400 physicians. Bonet’s wide familiarity with the medical literature enabled him to compile works like *Guide to the practical physician* (offered here), a work of vast erudition embodying the most recent findings concerning a large number of diseases. “An accident having rendered his hearing defective, he retired from practice about 1675 and devoted the rest of his life to a gigantic self-assumed editorship of the medical discoveries of the past two centuries, and particularly those made through post-mortem examination” (Long, *History of pathology*, 97-98).

Krivatsy 1506; Wing B3591. See Debus, *Medicine in seventeenth century England*, 120; Garrison-Morton 2274; Long, 97-101.

The engraved bookplate is that of John, the sixteenth Earl of Sutherland (1661-1733); the William who signed the title page is either John’s son, the seventeenth Earl (1708-1750), or his grandson the eighteenth Earl (1735-1766). The Sutherland’s were not book collectors. They are not mentioned by Fletcher in his *English book collectors*.

Rare French edition of the major work  
of one of the most famous physicians of his time

15. **BONTEKOE**, Cornelis. *Nouveaux elemens de medecine, ou reflexions physiques sur les divers états de l'homme. Divisées en trois parties. La premiere traité du corps humain & de ses operations. La seconde, des maladies, de la mort, & de leurs causes. Et la troisième, des moins de prolonger la vie et de conserver la santé. . . .* Nouvellement traduit en François par un maître chirurgien [Jean Devaux]. 2 vols. Paris: chez Laurent d'Houry, 1698. Contemporary calf, spines richly gilt, red leather spine labels. Engraved bookplate in each volume (Bibliothèque du Château des Ormes [see below]); illegible signature on title. In volume 1, a tiny wormhole in blank outer margins; volume 2 lacking half-title, printing error on p. 89 with loss of four or five letters. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: vol. 1: [56], 333, [3 (3 = blank)] pp.; vol. 2: [2], 310, [14], 108, 103-106, [4] pp. Irregular pagination in volume 2 but complete except for half-title.

First edition in French of the author's posthumously published *Korte verhandeling van 's menschen leven* (Amsterdam, 1686). This book, Bontekoe's principal medical treatise, contains his views on the chief causes of disease, the most effective means for treating many of them, and ways to promote health and longevity. The translation includes the translator's life of Bontekoe.

Due to the jealousy of colleagues and complaints by apothecaries concerning his preparation of the medicines used by him, Bontekoe spent much of his career outside Holland, though his books were published in their original Dutch in Amsterdam. Bontekoe "was an independent thinker. He had little appreciation for the ancient Greeks (Hippocrates and Galen), criticized Paracelsus and Van Helmont rather roughly, but had much esteem for his teachers Van Horne and Sylvius [Franciscus de Le Böel]; he accepted the latter's theory of fermentation and effervescence. Nevertheless, he recognized that Sylvius came to premature conclusions, and criticized the iatrochemists for considering the human body a laboratory. Bontekow was a moderate Cartesian, opposed to the usual multiple bloodlettings, and he favoured the administration of emetics and sudorifics, opium, antimony, sal volatile, and, in fevers, Peruvian bark" (Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, col. 206). *Dezeimeris* provides a résumé of Bontekoe's account of disease in this book (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 2, p. 453).

Baas calls Bontekoe "[o]ne of the most famous physicians of that day [i.e., the second half of the seventeenth century]" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 494). Bontekoe was an advocate for smoking tobacco and the use of opium. He also recommended the consumption of prodigious amounts of coffee and tea throughout the day.

The title page to volume 2 reads "Suite des nouveaux elemens de medecine." The French edition includes, at the back of volume 2, a separately paged work by M. Hunault entitled "Discours physique, sur les proprieté de la sauge, & sur le reste des plantes aromatiques."

The Château des Ormes, the name of which appears on the bookplate, was owned by the Marquis d'Argenson, minister of war under Louis XV.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine and Yale.

Krivatsy 1528. See Dezeimeris, pp. 452-54; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:626; Lindeboom, cols. 205-7 (this book is missing from the bibliography); Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:738.

### Founding work on physiological chemistry

#### First analysis of the blood

16. **BOYLE, Robert.** *Memoirs for the natural history of humane blood, especially the spirit of the liquor.* London: printed for Samuel Smith, 1684. Contemporary unlettered calf, rebacked, original spine preserved and rear cover repaired. Contemporary ink corrections on nine pages (corresponding with errata on p. viii); illegible signature dated 1921 on title. Two blank corners torn off; short internal tear in one leaf. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined calf-backed cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$15,000

Collation: [16], 289, [1], [6] pp.

First edition, rare first issue, of the first book to contain an analysis of the blood and to attempt to ascertain its chemical composition. According to Fulton, this book "is the most important of Boyle's medical writings and it may be said to mark the beginning of physiological chemistry" (*Bibliography of Robert Boyle*, p. 99).

"In 1684 [in the book offered here], Boyle carried out the first analysis of blood, checking its properties: color, taste, temperature, combustibility and weight, as well as its components: serous and red portions, volatile and fixed salts, oil, mucus, reddening effect when shaken in the air, etc." (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 92). "In addition to determining the taste, odor, temperature, density, and other physical properties of human blood, Boyle describes the many chemical experiments he carried out on it. The products obtained by the distillation of blood and the chemical tests he conducted on these products are detailed. He also discusses the chemical and physical tests he carried out on human urine" (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 1:202).

This "book marks the beginning of physiological chemistry, introducing methods which have since become universal. [Boyle] analyzed the chemicals in human blood, and studied their proportions, as well as investigating the differences between 'the serous and red part of humane blood,' blood's 'chymical uses,' and the differences between human and various animal bloods" (Norman 308).

The first issue is a very uncommon book, the second issue (with a cancel title page bearing the date 1683/84, being more common). Drs. Osler, Waller, and Norman had copies of the second issue only.

The following catalogs record copies of the second issue only: Heirs of Hippocrates 565; Krivatsy 1708; Norman 308; Osler 947; Waller 1388.

Garrison-Morton 861; Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica: a catalogue of the*

alchemical, chemical and pharmaceutical books in the collection of the late James Young, 1:120-22; Fulton, *Bibliography of Robert Boyle*, no. 46A and pp. 99-100; Wing B3994. See DSB, 2:377-82.

See Plate 5

#### Early classic on the pancreas

17. BRUNNER, Johann Conrad. *Experimenta nova pancreas. Accedit diatribe de lymphæ & genuino pancreatis usu*. Amsterdam: Apud Henr. Wetstenium 1683. Contemporary vellum over boards, rebaked in vellum at an early date, spine hand lettered. Rear flyleaf renewed; occasional light foxing. A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: [16 (including added engraved title)], 168, [8] pp., 4 engraved plates (2 folding) at pp. 34, 59, 62, 109.

First edition of a landmark study of the internal secretions of the pancreas.

In this book the author came close to reporting discovery of pancreatic diabetes. Brunner carried out experimental excisions of dogs' spleens and pancreases while keeping them alive and noted the physiological effects following their removal. His discovery of the effects of excision of the pancreas have earned him the distinction of being the first to recognize, if incompletely, the role of pancreatic secretions in disease.

Brunner found that a depancreatized dog became thirsty and suffered from polyuria; but his "experiment was too far ahead of the times for perfect understanding. . . . Had the methods of chemical analysis of the nineteenth century been available he would have been the first to discover pancreatic diabetes. His dogs were certainly in a diabetic state" (Long, *History of pathology*, 258).

This book also contains Johann Conrad Peyer's comments on Brunner's experiments (pp. [149]-158) and Brunner's reply (pp. [159]-168).

Garrison-Morton 3927 ("a pioneer work on internal secretion"); Krivatsy 1886; Norman 362. See Foster, *History of physiology*, 161-63; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:738; Major, "Johann Conrad Brunner and his experiments on the pancreas," in *Annals of medical history*, 3d ser., vol. 3 (1941):91-100 (with reproduction of the title page and one plate); Medvei, *History of endocrinology*, 411.

#### Sixteenth-century domestic medicine

English translation published in Cologne in 1561

18. BRUNSCHWIG, Hieronymus. *A most excellent and perfecte homish apothecarye, or homely physick booke, for all the grefes and diseases of the bodye*. Translated out the Almaine speche into English by John Hollybush. Collen [Cologne]: Imprinted at Collen by Arnold Birckman, 1561. Contemporary unlettered calf (small repairs at spine

ends), somewhat later rebacking in calf, "R. S." stamped in gilt on front board. A little contemporary marginalia. Brownd; faint dampstaining in upper corners and occasional light stains; short repaired tears in four leaves without loss. A good copy contained in a velvet-lined morocco-backed cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$16,500

Small folio. Collation: 45, [3 (final leaf blank)] pp.

First edition in English of Brunschwig's "Thesaurus pauperum." This work contains descriptions of herbal remedies for many common ailments and has the distinction of being one of the earliest printed manuals of domestic medicine.

Brunschwig begins with a description of a frequently encountered disease and its cause followed by a prescription for a locally available botanical preparation. He begins with the head and remedies for such conditions as headaches, lice, insomnia, and eye disorders. Moving downward, he covers diseases of the heart to conditions affecting the feet and toes, in each case recommending an appropriate herbal remedy. The *Thesaurus pauperum* "was often reprinted and became a model for later pharmacopoeias for poor people" (DSB, 2:247).

Hollybush's translation has been made from the version published as the fifth book of Brunschwig's *Liber de arte distillandi de compositis* (Strasbourg, 1512), an important contemporary technical work on pharmacy and the preparation of medicines. The *Liber de arte distillandi* "reveals greater originality [than Brunschwig's *Anathomia*]; primarily because of the description, complemented by abundant illustrations, of chemical and distillation apparatus. This book became a pharmaceutical-technical handbook that was the authority far into the sixteenth century. . . . Because of their completeness Brunschwig's compilations of the technical terms adaptable to pharmacy in the early sixteenth century and his records of his experience in the treatment of gunshot wounds and in surgery are noteworthy accomplishments. Even if they are not the first of their kind, they still represent an important link between the Middle Ages and modern times" (DSB, 2:246-47). "The so-called surgical school of Strassburg [Strasbourg], with Hieronymus Brunschwig, Hans von Geyersdorf and Otto Brunfels among its representatives, produced around the turn of the century an impressive series of medical and surgical writings in the vernacular, that far surpassed anything the humanists [i.e., followers of Hippocrates and Galen] could provide" (V. Nutton, "Humanist surgery," in *Medical renaissance of the sixteenth century*, edited by A. Wear et al., 91-92).

Brunschwig was a German from Alsace now remembered for his important writings on pharmacy and surgery. His *Cirurgia* (1497) contains the first discussion of treatment for gunshot wounds and some of the earliest medical illustrations in a printed book.

Durling 757; Heirs of Hippocrates 140; Hunt, *Catalogue of botanical books*, no. 84; STC 13433. For the German edition see Stillwell, *Awakening interest in science during the first century of printing*, no. 322.

See Plate 6

Early sixteenth-century book on arthritis, gout, and sciatica

19. BUDÉ, Guillaume. *De curandis articularibus morbis commentarius*. Paris: Apud Petrum Regnault, 1539. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Carefully washed. A very good copy. \$3250

Collation: 44 numbered leaves, 4 unnumbered leaves [index].

First edition of one of the earliest book devoted solely to diseases of the joints.

“On the cure of arthritis” covers the full range of disorders affecting the joints, including arthritis, gout, and sciatica (“Arthritis, Podagra, Ischias” [p. 4]). Budé based his recommendations on the early Greek and Latin literature. His chief authority was Galen who is frequently cited. Budé also mentions Hippocrates, Dioscorides, and Paul of Aegina.

A short passage in French following the index identifies Budé as a “docteur en médecine.” Budé is not mentioned in the standard histories of medicine, orthopedics, and rheumatism and gout. He is also missing from both Dezeimeris and Hirsch. Durling states that Budé “flourished 1520-53.” Budé should not be confused with his namesake the famous French humanist (1467-1540).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Johns Hopkins, Michigan, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Oklahoma.

Durling 776.

Caius’ first book

20. CAIUS, John. *De medendi methodo libri duo, ex Cl. Galeni Pergamani, & Jo. Baptistæ Montani Veronensis, principum medicorum, sententia. Opus utile, & iam primum natum. Basileae [Basel]: [apud Hieronymum Frobenium & Nicolaum Episcopoum, 1544 (colophon)].* Modern blind-stamped calf (spine gilt), leather spine label. Carefully washed; blank upper and outer edges of title faintly darkened. A very good copy. \$7250

Collation: 107, [5 (2-3 blank] pp. Froben woodcut device on verso of the final leaf.

First edition of Caius’ first book, a textbook, or system, of medical practice based on Galenic principles and on those of Caius’ teacher Montanus. Caius states that he has selected, and suitably arranged, the latter’s teaching while introducing some ideas of his own.

In 1539, Caius left England to continue his medical studies at Padua where he received a medical degree in 1541. He returned to England by way of Switzerland and, while there, published his book on medical treatment “which, . . . he later declared, was a distillation of the doctrines of Galen and Giambattista da Monte [Montanus]” (O’Malley, *English medical humanists: Thomas Linacre and John*

Caius, 31). Caius' choice of a title for his book was undoubtedly influenced by Thomas Linacre's *Methodus medendi* (Paris, 1519), a translation of Galen's writings on medical treatment. Linacre and Caius were the preeminent sixteenth-century English medical humanists, both of them devoted to the ancient authorities, chief among them Galen and Hippocrates. The phrase "medical humanism" in this connection "connotes a devotion to the medical classics, Hippocrates, Galen, and even the Byzantine compilers, coupled with a desire to apply the infant science of philology to their interpretation" (Durling, "Linacre and medical humanism," in *Essays in the life and work of Thomas Linacre*, edited by Madison, Pelling, and Webster, p. 77).

"Caius' intimate acquaintance with the works of Galen supplied him with all the medical knowledge of the sixteenth century, which, it is well known, was circumscribed within the limits of that physician's voluminous writings. For him, Caius entertained the profoundest esteem and veneration, and from a person thus prepossessed in favour of a particular master we are not, perhaps, to expect many new observations or discoveries in his profession. His works on medicine will, upon the whole, confirm this remark, His annotations on the Greek and Latin medical classics are understood to have been almost exclusively philological; and his own treatise, 'de Medendi Methodo' [offered here], a general system of the practice of physic, drawn up during his abode in Italy, is confessedly formed upon the principles of Galen and of his own teacher, Montanus. He claims the merit of arranging, selecting, and clothing in more correct language the ideas of his preceptor; but he also asserts that some things in the work are entirely his own" (Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1:47). "There are many resemblances between [Caius'] career and that of Linacre, whom he devotedly admired, but Caius' life was more public and more varied. It is difficult to say how he stands as a writer, and in particular no detailed estimate seems to have been made of his work on the classic medical authors. For his own first treatise [offered here] he gives most of the credit to Galen and his own teacher Giovanni Battista Montanus, but he claims some degree of originality or at least of re-thinking" (Clark, *History of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1: 107-8).

Durling 795; Osler 2210. See Clark, vol. 1, numerous references; DSB, 3:12-13; Garrison-Morton 5522 (Caius' book on the sweating sickness); Munk, 1:37-49; O'Malley, 26-46; Stillwell, *Awakening interest in science during the first century of printing*, no. 323.

See Plate 7

Posthumously published "unrecorded and heretofore undescrbed important dental book written in 1562"

21. CARDANO, Girolamo. *Opuscula medica senilia in quatuor libros tributa, quorum I. De dentibus. II. De rationali curandi ratione. III. De facultatibus medicamentorum, præcipue purgantium. IV. De morbo regio. Omnia nunc primum ex MS. Bibliothecæ Romanæ in lu-*



cem data: ad singulare philiatorum, omniúmque sanè philosophantium emolumentum. Lugduni [Lyon]: Sumptibus Laurentii Durand, 1638. Contemporary unlettered limp vellum (small old repair at upper edge of upper board). Ink stamp on front flyleaf (Antichita / Proprieta / B. Preti (spelling?) / San Marco); occasional contemporary ink underlining and marginalia. Ink stain and small hole on one leaf (381/382) with loss of several letters; occasional light stains. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$3850

Collation: [32], 531, [21] pp. With the blank leaf Mm4. Title in red and black.

First edition of a posthumously published sixteenth-century manuscript memorable for the first part, entitled “De dentibus,” one of the earliest monographs devoted solely to dentistry.

The *Opuscula* deals first, with dentistry and, second, with the diseases of old age associated with disorders of the teeth. The editor Leone Allacci published the first four, of five, parts of Cardano’s manuscript. “De dentibus (pp. 1-51) is divided into three chapters: De dentium in genere, De morbis dentium in specie, and De fluxione, frequentissimâ causâ morborum dentium. Cardano here “reviewed in detail the dental writings of the important authors from the time of Hippocrates and Galen to Albucasis and then states his own opinions of their findings. This book was written at the same time that Eustachius compiled his famous work on the teeth and compares favorably with the latter’s extensive analysis of the literature” (Weinberger, Introduction to the history of dentistry, 1:283).

Cardano’s work on the teeth is “[a]n unrecorded and heretofore undescribed important dental book written . . . in 1562, though not published until 1638 [in the volume offered here]. . . . It is here that we find the earliest printed recorded recognition of the relationship of tooth infection and joint disturbances” (Weinberger, 1:284 [including a reproduction of the title page to this book]).

From the evidence of Cardano’s preface to the first four “books” published here, “there is little doubt that Cardanus thought of them as a unit forming five books on the teeth, though loosely connected” (Weinberger, 1:285). The fifth book of what was to be a single work dealing with the teeth and diseases affecting them was first published in Cardano’s *Opera omnia* (Lyon, 1663). It is entitled “De morbis articularibus.”

The original manuscript was composed in the year Cardano secured the chair of medicine at Bologna. Prior to that time he taught medicine at Pavia where he had held the chair of medicine since 1542.

Krivatsy 2150. See DSB, 3:64-67; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:829; Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica: a catalogue of the alchemical, chemical and pharmaceutical books in the collection of the late James Young*, 1:141-43; Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 5:563-79.

Early experiments on snake venom

22. CHARAS, Moyse. *New experiments upon vipers. Containing also an exact description of all the parts of a viper, the seat of its poyson, and the several effects thereof, together with the exquisite remedies, that by the skilful may be drawn from the vipers, as well for the cure of their bitings, as for that of other maladies.* London: printed by T. N. for J. Martyn, 1670. Contemporary calf (lower portion of rear cover renewed), new calf spine and red leather spine label. Engraved bookplate (Perry). Two illegible signatures on title. Blank lower corner torn from one preliminary leaf; plate 3 repaired without loss. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: engraved title, [14], 223 pp., 3 folding engraved plates.

First edition in English of *Nouvelles experiences sur la vipere* (Paris, 1669), one of the earliest comprehensive treatises on venomous snakes and on the effects of snake venom on human beings and animals.

Charas experimented on dogs and pigeons, but he also described in considerable detail the effect of a snake bite on a careless visitor to his home. Charas provided a lengthy description of the anatomy of the viper, and he attempted to explain the viper's venom ejection mechanism. He also tried to account for the effects of a snake bite by reference to a substance, or "spirit," that is transmitted by the bite and effects the blood.

Charas' book is a "treatise of biochemical and medical interest on the asp, or red viper, the first in the French language on the subject. The anatomy of the viper, its poison gland with muscular fascia, the poison duct, and the capsule of the fangs are correctly described. . . . Charas was a physician, apothecary, chemist, and botanist who conducted a course of chemistry for nine years at the *Jardin du Roi*. He specialized in the medicinal use of vipers and prepared a 'viparine salt' by the distillation of snakes, which is discussed in this work" (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 1:265).

Charas offered an alternative to the explanation proposed by Francesco Redi (Florence, 1664), who was the first to show that snake venom must be injected beneath the skin in order to have an effect.

Krivatsy 2370; Wing C2037. See Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica: a catalogue of the alchemical, chemical and pharmaceutical books in the collection of the late James Young*, 1:151-52; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:885.

#### A seventeenth-century theory of disease by an influential Epicurean anatomist and follower of Gassendi

23. CHARLETON, Walter. *Exercitationes pathologicae, in quibus morborum penè omnium natura, generatio, & caussae, ex novis anatomicorum inventis sedulò inquiruntur.* London: apud Tho. Newcomb, 2061 [i.e., 1661]. Contemporary vellum over boards (top

quarter inch of spine lacking; one corner slightly worn; rear cover lightly discolored), spine hand lettered. Contemporary undecipherable signature on front flyleaf; another signature in ink on lower edge; marginalia on pp. 129, 135, 138, and 163. Small circular stain in blank outer margins. A good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$2500

Quarto. Collation: [24 (including the half-title)], 208 pp.

First edition, first issue (see below), of Charleton's book on the causes of disease.

This book is at once a continuation of the mechanical account of certain natural phenomena given by Charleton in his *Exercitationes physico-anatomicae de oeconomia animli* (1659)—the first physiology text based on the new mechanical philosophy—a review of recent anatomical discoveries, and a reaffirmation of the importance of astrological influences. In the present book, Charleton “held that the air was affected by unusual configurations of the stars, by the varied movements of the heavens, and by the rising and setting of outstanding stars; that the moon affected shellfish, the bones of other animals, and the tides; that certain effects such as crises in disease and pest years could be attributed only to the influence of the stars. While he had accepted the influence of the moon on shellfish and the marrow of the bones in the work of 1654, in other respects this appears to be more favorable than before to the influence of the heavenly bodies, and serves to accentuate a point which I have made repeatedly, that the same man will express varying views according to the standpoint from which he writes. Here in one case Charleton wrote as an Epicurean atomist and follower of Gassendi, in the other, as a medical man” (Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 7:463-64).

“More important, not so much for what was said, but for their effect, were the writings of Dr. Walter Charleton . . . ; he was a versatile and prolific writer, on a whole range of subjects from the age of Stonehenge, wine, zoological classification, to anatomy and pathology, but it is his *Physiologica* of 1654 that released the inhibitions surrounding the atomic philosophy. . . . [and] made atomism respectable at a critical time, for it enabled scientists like Boyle and Newton to carry out their researches openly, without the very real danger of accusations of blasphemy, while in medical sciences it opened the way for the iatro-mechanical schools from which evolved vitalism” (Gibson, *British contributions to medical science*, 57). In a letter to Maplighi, Borelli wrote that Charleton's recent book (apparently *Exercitationes physico-anatomicae de oeconomia animli* (1659) was “worthy of consideration” (Adelmann, *Marcello Malpighi and the evolution of embryology*, 1:204).

Charleton was a prominent physician who numbered among his friends the philosopher Thomas Hobbes. He obtained a medical degree in 1643 and soon after became physician to both King Charles I and his son Charles II. Several books followed. Charleton was one of the founding members of the Royal Society, and he later briefly served as librarian to the Royal College of Physicians. He was widely read in the classics and contemporary and earlier medical literature.

In the first issue, the date is misprinted and only Thomas Newcomb's name appears in the imprint.

Krivatsy 2380 (second issue); Norman 460 (second issue); Wing C3673. See

Clark, *History of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1:281-82, 348, 2:528; DSB, 3:208-10; Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1:390-93; Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:41, 467-68; Thorndike, 4:459-64.

Early English book on apoplexy and one of the first medical books to refer to mortality statistics

24. COLE, William. A physico-medical essay concerning the late frequency of apoplexies. Together with a general method of their prevention, and cure. In a letter to a physitian. Oxford: printed at the [Sheldonian] Theater, 1689. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Probably contemporary initials on title (WP [spelling?]); faded ink stamp on frontispiece (text part) and title (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]). A very good copy. \$3750

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), [4], 196 pp.

First edition of one of the earliest books by an English physician on apoplexy, which Cole concluded was due to an obstruction in the flow of blood in the brain or, alternatively, to a disorder in the blood itself affecting its movement in the brain.

Cole drew on both Johann Wepfer's *Observationes anatomicae* (1658), which demonstrated that apoplexy was due to cerebral hemorrhage, and Thomas Willis' writings on the brain. In his *Essay* Cole attempted to identify the internal, or external, influences on the blood that affected its movement in the brain and led to the disease styled "apoplexy." He was also interested in accounting for the increase in deaths from apoplexy and "sodain death (which . . . may passably enough be reckoned under the same class)" reported in the mortality bills for the period 1670-1687 (p. 109).

Cole's use of statistical records is noticed by one recent scholar, who points out that this was uncommon at the time: "in 1689 [in the book offered here] William Cole drew upon the London bills of mortality as the basis for analyzing an apparent recent increase in apoplexy, and he obtained an outside reader to criticize his use of statistics" (*Medicine in seventeenth century England*, edited by Allen G. Debus, p. 308).

Cole received his medical degree from Oxford in 1666. He had a London practice and Sydenham was one of his friends. "Dr. Cole is said to have been 'learned without ostentation, and polite without affectation'" (Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1:510). Munk calls attention to the portrait by R. White engraved in 1689 and reproduced in this book as the frontispiece.

Krivatsy 2569; Wing C5043. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:71.

First medical book written in North America, by a "sometimes practitioner in physick and chyrurgery, at Boston"

25. COUCH, Robert. *Praxis Catholica: or, the countryman's universal remedy: wherein is plainly and briefly laid down the nature, matter, manner, place and cure of most diseases, incident to the human body; not hitherto discovered. Whereby any one of an ordinary capacity may apprehend the true cause of his distemper, wherein his cure consists, and the means to effect it; together with rules how to order children in that most violent disease of vomiting and looseness, &c. useful likewise for seaman and travellers. Also an account of an incomparable powder for wounds or hurts which cure any ordinary ones at one dressing.* Written by Robert Couch, sometimes practitioner in physick and chyrurgery, at Boston in New-England. Now published with divers useful additions (for publick benefit) by Chr. Pack, operator in chymistry. London: printed for Robert Harford, 1680. Modern calf, red leather spine label. Old pencil note and price (\$35.00) on verso of title. A very good copy. \$15,000

Collation: [48], 165, [3] pp.

First edition of the very rare first medical book composed in the region later named the United States, by the first resident physician to publish (in this instance posthumously) an entire book devoted to medicine.

The circumstances leading to publication of this book are described by Christopher Pack in his "To the Reader." Pack states that "the worthy Colonel Francis Willis . . . [had] procured me this book in manuscript from Virginia (where Mr. Couch died), from whom also I had long before received the knowledge of those most excellent remedies used by Mr Couch for curing the distempers treated of in this book."

In 1663, Couch emigrated from England where he was already licensed as a surgeon. He settled in Boston where he practiced medicine and surgery and spent most of his remaining life with the exception of two years in Portsmouth, New Hampshire (1667-69), and a period in the late 1670s when he resided in Virginia. During this time he prepared this manuscript as well as became the father of four children (according to the Boston records for the 1660s and 1670s). Couch died in Virginia prior to 1680, and his manuscript was acquired by Francis Willis of Ware River, Virginia. Willis sent the manuscript to Christopher Pack, a London "chemist" (or apothecary) who was familiar with Couch's remedies and who arranged for the manuscript's publication with a dedication addressed to Willis. "A table of the several diseases and distempers treated of (amongst other things) in the ensuing tract" includes a variety of fevers, "fluxes," stone, "collick," gout, consumption, rickets, apoplexy, "palsie," croup, worms, and "fits of the mother."

Couch's book, written while practicing medicine in Boston—or, as the title page records, while "sometimes practitioner in physick and chyrurgery, at Boston in New-England"—is the first medical book composed in British North America. Neither Austin nor Guerra record any similarly comprehensive medical books for the seventeenth century antedating Couch's work and, although *Praxis Catholica* was published with a London imprint, it may be regarded as an original American

production.

Austin, in his *Early American medical imprints*, records three eighteenth-century American publications dealing with medicine: (1) Thomas Vincent's 31-page pamphlet on the London fire and plague (Cambridge, 1668); (2) Thomas Thacher's broadside on small pox (Boston, 1678); and (3) John Oliver's 129-page book for pregnant women (Boston, 1694). Guerra, *American medical bibliography*, records two printings of Vincent's pamphlet (1667-80); Thacher's broadside; two variant printings of a sermon by Allen James (1679); four works of a theological character by Cotton Mather (1689, 1692, 1696, and 1698); Oliver's book from 1694; and two printings of legislation dealing with health (1694 and 1699).

Ten copies of this book are recorded worldwide. There are copies in the U.S. at American Antiquarian Society, Harvard, Huntington, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and University of Virginia. In the U.K. there are copies at Aberdeen, British Library, and Wellcome Library. There is also a copy at Göttingen.

Krivatsy 2773; Wing C6510. See *New England historical and genealogical register*, vol. 1 (Baltimore, 1985), p. 601.

See Plate 8

First combined edition, by a leading early contributor to development of urology, including lithotomy

26. COUILLARD, Joseph. *Le chirurgien operateur ou traicté methodique des principales operations en chirurgie. . . . Seconde edition, reveue, augmentee, et divisee en deux livres, par l'auteur: de plus, demy-centurie d'obervations iatrochirurgiques, pleines de remarque curieuses, et evenements singuliers.* Lyon: pour Pierre Ravaud, 1640[-1639]. Contemporary limp vellum (a bit wrinkled; small piece torn from lower spine), spine hand lettered (probably at a later time). Bound without free endpapers. A little worming in some blank margins (holes filled in on several leaves, the repairs touching a few letters); old light damp-staining on a few upper corners. A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$3500

Collation: [28], 256, 122, [47] pp.

First combined edition of two books by Couillard. Following the second, revised and augmented, edition of Couillard's *Chirurgien operateur* (first edition, 1633) are bound the original sheets, together with the original title page dated 1639, of his *Observations iatrochirurgiques*.

*Le chirugien operateur* is divided into two parts. In the first part (pp. 1-47), titled "De l'excellence des operations, & des qualitez de l'operateur," Couillard refers to human being's susceptibility to disease, the discovery, or invention, of remedies, and the occasional necessity of a surgical operation. He explains the difficulty of

some operations before describing the qualities of the surgeon and the importance of obtaining the services of a qualified operator. The second part (pp. 48-256) deals with “Des operations en particulier” and is divided into three parts devoted to lithotomy (pp. 48-112), urological surgery including hernia (pp. 113-193), and ophthalmic surgery (pp. 194-256).

Little is known about Couillard (sometimes spelled Covillard) beyond the fact that he resided at Montélmart during the second quarter of the seventeenth century and that he wrote two books recording his considerable surgical experiences. His reputation rests on his writings relating to urology. Hirsch calls him an excellent lithotomist (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:131) while Dezeimeris writes that Couillard enjoyed a reputation as a great surgeon and a very able lithotomist (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 2, p. 877). Murphy refers to this 1640 edition of *Le chirurgien operateur* and to *Observations iatrochirurgiques*. He cites Couillard’s recommendation, in this book, about the importance of gentleness when passing a catheter, apparently an early reference to minimizing acute discomfort (*History of urology*, 71 [and writing “Covillard”), and he notices Couillard’s discussion of the effectiveness of perineal urethrotomy when confronted by intractable stricture (*ibid.*, 75). Murphy adds that “Covillard was one of the first to maintain that dysuria was only a symptom” (*ibid.*, 84), and he states that “Covillard, who is best known as a lithotomist, kept careful case histories, many of which are of interest. . . [He] began by using the petit appareil, but after he was forced to leave an operation uncompleted, he was converted to the Marian operation. He was one of the first to advise crushing ‘if the stone is adherent’” (*ibid.*, 99-100).

Couillard’s *Observations iatrochirurgiques* consists of fifty “observations,” or cases. Among these cases are some of urological interest, while others deal with the treatment of fracture and eye conditions.

OCLC catalogs the two U.S. copies under the year 1639 with the same collation as the copy offered here: Harvard and National Library of Medicine.

Krivatsy 2774.

Most important sixteenth-century surgical text after Paré  
 “His commentary [is] a masterpiece of compressed learning”

27. DALECHAMPS, Jacques. *Chirurgie françoise, recueillie par M. Jacques Dalechamps. . . . Avec plusieurs figures des instrumens necessaires pour l’operation manuelle: et depuis augmentee d’autres annotations sur tous les chapitres. Ensemble de quelques traictez des operations de chirurgie, facilitees & esclaircies par M. Jean Girault, chirurgien juré, fort celebre à Paris: avec les figures des instrumens de chirurgie par luy inventees. Avec deux tables, l’une des chapitres, l’autre des principales matieres.* Paris: chez Olivier de Varennes, 1610. Contem-

porary yapped vellum over boards (a little soiled), spine hand lettered. A few leaves uncut in outer and lower edges. Birmingham Medical Institute stamped on lower spine, its bookplate, and its faded ink stamp on title (the Institute's library has been dispersed); gift inscription on front flyleaf dated November 6, 1873, presenting this copy to Alfred Baker by a former student. Occasional old and light dampstain in a few margins. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$6000

Quarto. Collation: [20], 664 (i.e., 662), [28] pp. Numerous woodcuts depicting surgical operations and instruments. Title in red and black. Pagination irregular but complete.

Second edition, following three Lyon printings of the first edition (1569-73), of the most important sixteenth-century French surgical text after Paré, here in an enlarged, posthumously published version edited by Jean Girault. This second edition of Dalechamps' book is not merely enlarged but is overall a more impressive production than the versions published in the sixteenth century. The earlier printings were physically smaller in both extent of the text and size of the printed pages.

The texts reprinted here, together with the accompanying illustrations, have made this book a main source for the study of French surgery of the Renaissance. Dalechamps translations from the Greek of Hippocrates' book on fractures and selections from Aëtius, Celsus, and other early writers are supplemented by his own notes and lengthy annotations which throw much light on contemporary surgical practices. Moreover, as important as this commentary is the extensive coverage of surgical instruments, a great many of which are depicted in numerous finely drawn woodcuts. In his preface, Dalechamps refers to both Paré and Jacques Roy as sources for some of the instruments while claiming credit for the design of others.

This book has some interest as well for gynecology. According to Ricci, the "edition of Jacques Dalechamps surgery, which appeared in 1610, had two pictures of a vaginal speculum which resemble those of Paré" (Genealogy of gynaecology, 369).

Dalechamps included a translation of the relevant parts of the Hippocratic text dealing with fractures and dislocations and added a lengthy commentary. His book is additionally significant in the history of orthopedics for the description of vertebral caries which Dalechamps associated with lower extremity paralysis, a finding much later credited to Percivall Pott (see Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 46-47).

Dalechamps' book is no mere digest of Greek surgery. "What Dalechamps in fact does is to provide an immensely learned and valuable commentary, incorporating sections from these [Greek] texts, abbreviating and summarizing them, and referring to the whole range of surgery down to his own day. . . . His commentary, a masterpiece of compressed learning . . . , shows what humanist surgery could contribute. It sets the work of the Greeks, the Arabs and Dalechamps' own friends and contemporaries into context, explains what is happening and what is to be done, and provides a manual of surgery for the expert" (V. Nutton, "Humanist



surgery,” in *The medical renaissance of the sixteenth century*, edited by A. Wear et al., pp. 86-87). “In addition to the credit which Dalechamps gives openly to Paré there is a still deeper meaning given by the volume itself, for it is the first surgery by an educated Frenchman, a graduate of a great French university to whom the degree of Doctor had been given, to be written in the vernacular” (Brown, *Old masterpieces in surgery* being a collection of thoughts and observations engendered by a perusal of some of the works of our forbears in surgery, 131).

Krivatsy 3048. See Brown, 127-31; Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 1, pp. 2-4; DSB, 3:533-34; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:170.

See Plate 9

The author’s rare first book on maintaining good health

28. [DEVAUX, Jean.] *Le medecin de soi-meme. Ou l’art de se coserver la santé, par l’instinct. A Leyde [Leiden]: chez de Geaef, pour l’Auteur. . . . Se vend à Bruxelles, chez Jean Leonard, 1682.* Nineteenth-century polished calf (upper joints slightly cracked), double gilt rules on covers, gilt dentelles. All edges gilt. Unidentified bookseller’s printed description of this copy mounted on front pastedown; small modern bookplate (*On abus du vrai*) mounted on verso of front flyleaf; illegible signature on title. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: [10], 294 pp., engraved plate preceding p. 1.

First edition of the author’s rare first book on maintaining good health.

Devaux’s chief concern was the preservation of mental well-being, rather than good health as generally understood. It was therefore necessary—when attempting to attain this condition—that one cultivate a proper point of view, which required that one develop the requisite inner sensibility, or instinct. Once acquired, the needed instinct will afford protection against numerous additional diseases.

Devaux distinguished himself as a student and, according to Dezeimeris, was destined for a brilliant career. However, he found that he lacked a taste for medicine in general, and had an aversion to surgical operations. As an alternative to practicing medicine, he published a series of monographs on medical topics which were highly regarded by his contemporaries. He is remembered for his *L’art de faire les rapports en chirurgie, où l’on enseigne la pratique, les formules & le stile le plus en usage parmi les chirurgiens commis aux rapports* (Paris, 1703), the first book to instruct surgeons about preparing an accurate report of a surgical case and important for both the history of surgery and medical jurisprudence.

The page count for the preliminaries in this copy agrees with the Wellcome copy (see Wellcome catalogue, vol. 2, p. 460: 6 leaves (including plate). Krivatsy has [14] pp.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine and Princeton.

Caillet, *Manuel bibliographique des sciences psychiques*, no. 3096 (“Cet

ouvrage est devenu rare”); Krivatsy 3188. See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 1, pp. 86-88; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:251.

First edition of Digby’s book on his “sympathetic powder”  
published originally in French

29. DIGBY, Kenelm. *Discours fait en une celebre assemblée . . . touchant la guerison des playes par la poudre de sympathie. Où sa composition est enseignée, & plusieurs autres merueilles de la nature sont développées*. Paris: chez Augustin Courbé . . . et Pierre Moet, 1658. Eighteenth (?) century vellum over boards, spine hand lettered (“Sympathie”), small armorial stamp in black on each cover. Probably contemporary occasional light brown ink underlining of single words and short passages. A very good copy contained in a cloth slipcase.

\$4500

Collation: 195, [2] pp. Lacking the blank leaf N4.

First edition containing Digby’s account of a salve that cures wounds upon being applied to the offending weapon. This French edition precedes the English translation published in London in the same year.

Digby’s sympathetic powder, or weapon salve, had a considerable vogue throughout the remainder of the century. Although similar preparations had been described as early as the late sixteenth century, “[t]he powder of sympathy became in Digby’s hands the most famous universal cure of the seventeenth century” (Rubin, *Sir Kenelm Digby F.R.S. . . . a bibliography based on the collection of K. Garth Huston, Sr.*, p. 27). Digby’s ointment “cured wounds by being rubbed on the weapons that inflicted them. It was a strong solution of vitriol (copper sulfate) in rainwater, which could be improved by drying in the sun and by mixture with gum tragacanth. It worked by a combination of occult and natural powers, that is, by attraction and by the small material particles given off by all objects” (DSB, 4:95). The occasional effectiveness of Digby’s powder of sympathy was presumably due to the fact the treatment required the wound be kept clean. Digby’s instructions provided that the weapon be “set aside in a cool place [following the application of the powder]. The wound in the meantime was washed with clean water and dressed with clean, soft linen cloths. This treatment was ideal for its time, because it combined suggestion and ritual and precluded the harmful methods which tampered with the wound in the efforts to produce ‘laudable’ suppuration” (Debus, *Medicine in seventeenth century England*, 58).

Digby’s comments in this book on “sympathetic noses”—the possibility of which being defended by some contemporary writers—is discussed by Webster and Gnudi (Life and times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi, 291-93).

Caillet, *Manuel bibliographique des sciences psychiques ou occultes*, no. 3124; Krivatsy 3241; Osler, *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, no. 2453 (see the note to no. 2457);

Rubin, no. 47. See Ferguson, *Bibliographical notes on histories of inventions and books of secrets*, part VI, pp. 22-23; Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1:213, note; Neville, *Historical chemical library*, 1:363-64 (earliest edition 1660: see Neville's note); Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:424; Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 7:503-5.

See Plate 10

Early book on gunshot wounds by a follower of Paracelsus

30. DUCHESNE, Joseph (or Josephus Quercetanus). *Sclopetarius, sive de curandis vulneribus, quae sclopetorum & similium tormentorum ictibus acciderunt, liber. Antidotarium spagiricum adversus eosdem ictus*. Lyon: Apud Joannem Lertotium, 1576. Seventeenth-century vellum over boards, spine hand lettered (lettering largely illegible). Early, probably seventeenth-century, engraved bookplate; two illegible signatures on title. Faded ink underlining on about twenty pages; early marginalia on one page; two errata corrected in ink. A little light dampstaining in upper half of a few leaves and in some lower outer corners. A very good copy. \$7500

Collation: [20], 209, [1 (blank)], [14 (14 = blank)] pp.

First edition of Duchesne's book on gunshot wounds in which was recommended, for the first time in a book on this subject, the use of chemical remedies for treating these kinds of injuries.

In the first part of his book, Duchesne discusses gunshot wounds and their treatment. The second part is devoted to the care of specific kinds of wounds (face, head, etc.), while the third and final part contains a pharmacopeia of drugs and oils.

Early in his career Duchesne was won over to the views of Paracelsus concerning the central role of chemical preparations in the cure of disease. His first book, published just two years after earning his medical degree at Basel (1573), was a defense of Paracelsus' doctrines, and it was soon followed by the work offered here, which also evinced support for iatrochemical medicines. The *Sclopetarius* "centered on the problem of poisoning from gunshot wounds, a practical concern of the many Renaissance surgeons attached to armies. Here Duchesne asked why these wounds so often infected the body with deadly poisons. The ingredients of gunpowder were often used separately as medicines, so they could not be the cause. . . . But if gunpowder is not the cause, one should ask if it is the leaden shot. . . . [But it could not be leaden shot because some soldiers carry bullets in their bodies for years without ill effect.] At this point the chemist in Duchesne asserts himself. Lead is composed of an impure and combustible sulfur [and 'unclean 'mercury']. . . . The reason then for the poisoning of gunshot wounds is the imperfect nature of the metal which takes on its deadly nature in the manufacturing process" (Debus, *French Paracelsians: the chemical challenge to medical and scientific tradition in early modern France*, 34). Duchesne advised the application of mainly chemical

remedies and “running water” instead of hot oil for treating amputations (*ibid.*, 35).

Duchesne’s *Sclopetarius* and his *Pharmacopoea dogmaticorum* (1607) “offer a large number of remedies prepared from substances of mineral, vegetable, and animal origin. In all of his practical texts Duchesne placed strong emphasis on chemical procedures and his works contain the first printed directions for the preparation of turpeth mineral (basic mercuric sulfate), antimony sulfide, urea, and—possibly—calomel as medicines. [Guy] Devaux has pointed to Duchesne’s use of sulphur for respiratory problems and iodated substances (calcinated sea sponges) for the goiter” (*DSB*, 4:209).

Duchesne’s insistence on the importance of chemistry in medicine and on the effectiveness of chemical medicines brought him into conflict with the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Nevertheless, he “was not prevented by criticism or controversy from advocating his views and throwing off the shackles of routine and the mere authority of names. As a chemist who had a training which none of the school physicians obtained, he did his best to upset the Galenic physic in France and to substitute chemical remedies. He did not succeed in introducing Paracelsus’ doctrines, but he was one who helped to overthrow the ‘old colossus of humorism’ and to inaugurate the new epoch of iatro-chemistry” (Ferguson, Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica*: a catalogue of the alchemical, chemical and pharmaceutical books in the collection of the late James Young, 2:236 [under “Quercetanus”]). In his account of Duchesne’s contribution to iatrochemistry, Partington wrote that Duchesne’s “recipes are clear and intelligible” (*History of chemistry*, 2:168).

A French edition of Duchesne’s book on gunshot wounds was published in the same year by the same publisher.

Durling 1291. See Ferguson, 2:233-38; Partington, 2:167-70; Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 6:247-51.

#### Rare English translation of the preceding book

31. DUCHESNE, Joseph (or Josephus Quercetanus). The sclopotaire of Josephus Quercetanus, phisition, or his booke containing the cure of wounds received by shot of gunne or such like engines of warre. Whereunto is added his spagericke antidotary of medicines against the aforsayd woundes. Published into English by John Hester, practitioner in the said spagiricall arte. London: printed by Roger Ward, for John Sheldrake, 1590. Modern calf, spine lettered in gilt. Margins cut close with partial, or complete, loss of many running heads, page numerals, and catchwords; a letter or two cut from a few side notes and from several entries on the final two pages of “the Table” at back; part of last line on J4r and K4r cropped; small piece torn from top edge of L2 with loss of a few letters on first line of L2v. A good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, red leather spine label. \$8,500

Quarto. Collation: [8], 95, [9 (errata on final page)] pp.

First edition in English of *Sclopetarius, sive de curandis vulneribus, quae sclopetorum & similibus tormentorum ictibus acciderunt, liber. Antidotarium spagiricum adversus eosdem ictus* (Lyon, 1576). In this English translation, “The spagericke antidotarie of the preparation and making of medicines against gunshot” begins on K4r (p. 71).

The translator John Hester was the leading contemporary English translator of books devoted to “chemical remedies.” “Hester was a practical man and he realized that he could best help the new chemical remedies . . . to prosper by acting as propagandist. From the 1570s until his death (c. 1593) he continued to pour out a flood of translations. At first he concentrated on Fioravanti’s works, but latter he turned to other authors such as Duchesne and Herman and to spurious works by Paracelsus and others. . . . [H]is translations advanced all sides of the views being expressed at this time by the Continental spagyrist” (Debus, *English Paracelsians*, 66-67).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Yale. STC adds a defective copy at the Folger.

Durling 1292; STC 7277.

See Plate 11

First book to propose an entirely chemical explanation  
for the human body’s natural functions

32. DUNCAN, Daniel. *La chymie naturelle, ou l’explication chymique et mechanique de la nourriture de l’animal. Imprimé à Montauban, & se vend à Paris, chez Laurent D’Houry, 1682.* Modern calf, spine gilt. Contemporary manuscript corrections on pp. 9, 37, 115, 125, 156, 217, 320 (one to six letters deleted, new letters inserted twice). A few gatherings lightly browned; light stain in a few blank outer margins; paper flaws in four blank margins. A very good copy.

\$2750

Collation: [34], 339 pp.

First edition, apparently the second issue (see below), of the author’s “major work on iatrochemistry” (Debus, *French Paracelsians: the chemical challenge to medical and scientific tradition in early modern France*, 135). Neville calls Duncan “one of the earliest biochemists” (*Historical chemical library*, 1:399).

In this book, “the author showed little interest in pharmaceutical chemistry. It was not his concern to write another chemical textbook. Rather, he hoped to show ‘how chemistry is necessary to explain clearly the natural functions of the animal.’ He wrote of bodily fermentations, filtrations, and circulations. ‘In a word it is only chemistry which makes it possible to understand how bread becomes flesh, bone etc., and how a lifeless substance is received within a living body.’ . . . It was [Duncan’s] conviction that nature operated chemically. He felt that these physicians [who ‘thought of chemistry as an art that was contrary to nature’] would lose their horror of chemical laboratories when they were convinced that their own bodies

were nothing but chemical laboratories. . . . Progressing through Duncan's pages, one finds the internal organs described as chemical vessels, in and through which bodily processes take place chemically. Thus, the structure of the liver permits the passage of the superfluous sulfur of the blood, which in certain circumstances permits one to explain the development of jaundice. But only chemistry permits us to make the discovery" (Debus, 135).

Duncan—a French Protestant of Scottish descent—received his medical degree at Montpellier and practiced at his home at Montaubon. Following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, he left for Switzerland and spent his final years in England. Duncan published two further volumes of *La chimie naturelle* in 1687, but the first volume, offered here, "is complete in itself" (Neville, 1:399). Duncan's first book, *Explication nouvelle et mechanique des actions animal* (Paris, 1678), was the first French book on Thomas Willis' research relating to cerebral physiology.

All of the collations for this 1682 edition known to me have sixteen preliminary leaves. This copy has seventeen. There is an unsigned leaf following the title headed "Approbation des Docteurs de la Faculté de Medecine de Paris" dated in type "le 5 jour de Mars 1682." Another "Approbation" on preliminary pp. [12-15] is dated, in type, "ce douzième Avril 1681" and authorized by "Baile, Docteur en Medecine & Professeur Royal és Arts Liberaux en l'Université de Tolose."

OCLC locates copies of the 1682 issue in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Cornell, Huntington, Kansas, National Library of Medicine, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin. A handful of copies are dated 1681.

Caillet, *Manuel bibliographique des sciences psychiques*, no. 3384 (1682 issue: "très rare"); Duveen, *Bibliotheca alchemica et chemica*, p. 185 (1683 issue); Krivatsy 3534 (1682 issue); Neville, 1:399 (1681 issue). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:340 (erroneously citing a 1680 edition); Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 8:440-41 (inaccurately citing an edition published at Montpellier in 1681).

First illustrated edition of one of the most important, and among the rarest, of the early classics of surgery

33. **FABRICIUS HILDANUS** (or Wilhelm FABRY or FABRICIUS von HILDEN). *Von dem Heissen und Kalten Brandt, welcher Gangraena et Sphacelus, oder S. Antonij und Martialis Fewr genannt wirdt, Grundlicher Bericht. Von solcher Schaeden Beschrei-*

bu[n]g, Ursprung, Zeichen, Unterscheidung, und endlichen Heilung. Item: Wie die verdorbene Gliedmassen abzuschneiden. Und ob solches im todten Fleisch geschehen solle: Und wie den Zufälln, alls Ohnmacht, Feber, Geschwulst, Hitz, Schmerzen, Krampff, &c. fürzukömen und zu wehren. . . . Gedruckt zu Basel: In veregung Ludwig Königs, 1603. Modern yapped vellum over boards, spine hand lettered. Old ink stamp on title (Ex Bibliotheca Ministerii Gallensis). Browned; tiny wormholes in some blank outer margins (touching a few letters in one side note); faint dampstain in a few blank lower margins. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label \$15,000

Collation: [24 (11-12 = blank)], 374 pp., woodcut portrait (verso of f. 8), 10 woodcuts illustrating instruments, all but the last full-page, at pp. 259, 262, 264, 268, 271, 272, 279, 281, 329, 335. Title in red and black.

First illustrated edition of one of the most important early surgical texts, particularly memorable for the author's recommendations regarding amputation and for his case reports. The first, unillustrated, edition, titled *De gangraena et sphacelo*, was published at Cologne in 1593.

"At the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century, Fabry (Hildanus) made important original surgical contributions, illuminated by many case histories, including amputation techniques. He was among the first to perform above-knee amputation through healthy flesh and strongly advocated a red-hot knife to divide soft tissues and obtain occlusive coagulation of vessels at the same time. . . . Fabry wrote against amputation of digits and the hand by means of a gouge or carpenter's chisel, and he also disapproved of the use of large dismemberment pincers or pliers . . . which he said lacerated nerves and tendons, and were much better reserved for cutting metal. . . . Fabry was among the earliest to insist that all amputations should take place through sound tissues well above disease level, that the limb should be tethered to a firm board to stop excessive movement by the patient, and that the patient bled less if lying down, and that the bow saw was the best instrument for major bone resections" (Kirkup, *History of limb amputation*, 60-61).

"Hilden was the first learned German surgeon, generally recognized and esteemed by the physicians. He did not embrace exclusively the maxim of his colleagues that surgery was merely a matter of practical dexterity. . . . On the contrary, he demanded of the surgeon a good education, knowledge of anatomy and the study of the ancient physicians and surgeons, which he himself zealously pursued. Hence he was a cautious and very fertile author, respected as an equal by the learned physicians. Though he often supported obstinately the views of the Ancients, including Galen, he was yet a good observer and in practical life an able surgeon" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 516). Thompson briefly describes, and illustrates, some of the instruments invented by Fabricius (see *History and evolution of surgical instruments*, passim).

OCLC locates a copy at the National Library of Medicine in the U.S.

Garrison-Morton 5566 (first, unillustrated, edition, 1593); Krivatsy 3856. See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 516; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:462-64; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 156-57; Zimmerman and Veith, *Great*

ideas in the history of surgery, 239-48 (and reproducing the portrait of Fabricius and an amputation scene on pp. 240 and 244).

See Plate 12

First French edition of Fabricius Hildanus' collected surgical writings

34. **FABRICIUS HILDANUS** (or Wilhelm **FABRY** or **FABRICIUS** von **HILDEN**). *Observationes chirurgiques. . . Tirées de ses centuries, epitres, traités de la dysenterie, gangrene, brûlures, & autres œuvres. Traduites de Latin en François, & redoites en ordre par un D. Medecin. Ausquelles ou à âjouté un Traitté de la gangrene mis en lumiere du viuant de l'autheur. Avec les indices des chaptires, matieres & figures. Ouvrage nouveau & necessaire à ceux qui veulent ioindre l'experience à la theorie.* Geneva: pour Pierre Chouët, 1669. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, three leather spine labels. Early engraved bookplate remounted on front pastedown (intertwined initials in italic surmounted by "Semper Paratus"). Ink stamp on title (College of Surgeons in Ireland / Library [library dispersed]). Blank margins lightly browned; light foxing; repaired tear in one blank margin; tiny wormhole in some blank outer margins. A very good copy. \$3500

Quarto. Collation: [20], 614, [20] pp., 17 engraved plates.

First edition in French of most of Fabricius' writings on surgery including his case reports published in five volumes between 1606 and 1627 (with further cases published posthumously in 1641) and his books on burns (1607), dysentery (1616), and gangrene (1617) as well as other important writings. Fabricius von Hilden was one of the great seventeenth-century surgeons, unsurpassed in Germany during the first half of the century.

Fabricius' famous series of case reports were prepared from notes of his own cases supplemented by correspondence with contemporaries throughout Europe, while his separate monographs includes the first devoted to burns. Among his innovations were breast surgery for cancer (including a description by him of axillary metastases), amputation at the thigh, and control of hemorrhage by tourniquet.

"In the writings of Fabry von Hilden, little mention is made of humors, and the effort instead is to explain disease on localized physical causes. Thus, trauma, foreign bodies, parasites, and thermal influences are usually found to be the source of the disturbance. The term 'inflammation' is used quite as it is today, and irritation of sensitive structures is held responsible for the clinical manifestations. Even the remote sequelae of injuries are accounted for as influences transmitted along anatomical routes" (Zimmerman and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 243).

The first collected edition of Fabricius' writings was published in 1641 with a



more complete edition following in 1646. These collections were in Latin. A German edition of his collected writings appeared in 1652 and a Dutch one in 1656. Fabricius' "Opera remained the Bible of German surgery up to the time of Lorenz Heister. . . . The value of the 'observations' is enhanced by the inclusion of summaries of similar cases seen by his acquaintances together with their views of treatment" (Hagelin, *Rare and important medical books in the library of the Swedish Society of Medicine*, 47).

Krivatsy 3866 (defective). See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 516; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:462-64; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 156-57.

Important, and rare, book which helped to establish the natural, in opposition to the supernatural, origins of disease

35. FERNEL, Jean. *De abiditis rerum causis libri duo*. Paris: Apud Christianũ Wechelum, 1548. Modern blind-stamped calf, two red leather spine labels. Early marginalia on four pages. Light staining mostly confined to blank margins; tiny wormhole occasionally touching a letter; lightly foxed and browned; three blank corners repaired. A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, red leather spine label.

\$12,500

Quarto. Collation: [16], 225, [1] pp.

First edition (one of two issues described by Sherrington) of a famous book in its time.

"Fernel's *De abditis rerum causis* is written as a dialogue among three characters: Brutus, a cultured man of the sixteenth century; Philiatros, whose name denoted a senior candidate for the doctor's degree; and Exdokus, a physician older than his two friends and speaking with the voice of Fernel himself. It is an exposition of the beliefs of the educated citizen of the period, what he thinks about God, nature, the soul, matter, medicine, the preternatural, etc., as well as a plea for observation and common sense in the experienced world of nature" (DSB, 4:585). Brutus and Philiatros "go to consult . . . the doctor-philosopher Exdokus. The question on which they go to consult him is the Hippocratic one, 'that there is in disease something of the divine.' But there discussion ranges more widely, broadly speaking, the first book is devoted to natural philosophy, and the second to medicine. Partway through book two, the discussion returns to the question with which Brutus and Philiatros began in the first place: the question of 'hidden causes' in disease, and of what Fernel calls 'diseases of the total substance'" (Richardson, "The generation of disease: occult causes and diseases of the total substance," in *Medical renaissance of the sixteenth century*, edited by Wear et al., p. 179).

In his account of "the hidden causes of things," Fernel expressed reservations concerning the role of astrology in medicine, and he denied the influence of magic and the occult on health and well-being. "Versed more than most men in the stars as data for astrology, and versed, as he became, in the signs and vicissitudes of

disease, he used his own first-hand observations to check the supposed agreement between the behaviour of the stars and the facts of the sick room. His faithful judgment kept tally of agreement and of disagreement between them. Tested in this way astrological prediction . . . proved to be untrue” (Sherrington, *Endeavour of Jean Fernel*, 40). But while Fernel insisted that disease is subject largely to natural forces, he reserved a supernatural cause for a few particularly serious diseases such as plague and pestilence. This attempt to locate the causes of disease in “nature” and subject to natural laws attracted the attention of the learned community of Europe at a time when traditional medical and scientific knowledge was being exposed to the then novel views associated with the Renaissance.

“The ‘Dialogue’ is a very human document. It takes us into its confidence on a number of vexed questions. . . . [This book] secured a wide audience early, and it retained readers for several generations. There were issues of it in Venice, Lyons and Geneva as well as Paris. It was reprinted more than thirty times within a century” (Sherrington, 52-53).

There are two issues of this book (no discoverable priority). See Sherrington, p. 35, for reproduction of the title pages of these issues.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine (but not in Durling) and Yale.

Sherrington 17F1. See Garrison-Morton 2271 (“The first systematic treatise on pathology”); Wear, 179-85; Sherrington, 34-53.

See Plate 13

“The earliest work devoted to gun-shot wounds”  
by an early proponent of conservative treatment

36. FERRI, Alfonso. *De sclopetorum sive archibusorum vulneribus. Eiusdem de caruncula sive callo quae cervici vesicae innascuntur.* Rome: apud Valerium & Aloysium Doricòs Fratres, 1552. Modern blind-stamped calf, leather spine label. Early illegible inscription on title; ink stamp on title and final page (Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana / Duplicato). Small light stain in blank outer corners of first nine leaves and along blank lower edges; blank margins lightly foxing. A very good copy. \$8500

Quarto. Collation: [4], 132, [4] pp., woodcuts illustrating surgical instruments on pp. 27 and 29 and on verso of final unnumbered leaf.

First edition of the second book on gunshot wounds but the first devoted almost exclusively to this subject (at the end is a short discussion of a disorder affecting the bladder). Ferri’s book contains the first account of injuries from heavy guns.

“Alfonso Ferri . . . published the earliest work exclusively devoted to gun-shot wounds. . . . He observed that bits of clothing or armor driven into the wound may cause suppuration, advises probing for such objects, extraction of the bullet by a special forceps, haemostasis by underpinning the cut vessel, and evacuation of pus

wherever found. If a lodged bullet gave no pain or other trouble, he believed in leaving it alone" (Garrison, Notes on the history of military medicine [Hildesheim, 1970], 111).

Ferri's wide experience as a military surgeon is evident in this book, which deals with fractures due to gunshot wounds, infections, and bullets lodged within the body. His book is of particular interest for the discussion relating to removal of bullets which had by this time become a central problem for military surgeons. Ferri invented a device, illustrated on p. 29 and subsequently called an "alfonsinum" (or "alphonsinum"), for use in their removal. Ferri was one of the principal contributors to the early literature on the nature and treatment of gunshot wounds. Some of the early surgeons had argued that gunshot injuries were poisoned, while others insisted they were not. "An important figure in the controversy was Alfonso Ferri . . . who advised the conservative treatment of gunshot wounds and, having noted the suppurative effect of foreign objects, advised the removal of any bits of clothing that might have entered the wound along with the shot" (Meade, Introduction to the history of surgery, 16). Ferri thereby showed, in this book, that wounds which failed to heal were often contaminated by foreign objects such as clothing left at the sight of the injury following removal of the bullet.

Ferri's book is also significant for the history of urology. His description of a procedure for removing vesical caruncles from the neck of the bladder, contained in a tract beginning on p. 98 and first published ca. 1530, is one of the earliest on this subject. (Garrison-Morton assigns credit for the first account to Anrdés Laguna whose book appeared in 1551: see Garrison-Morton 4159). Ferri was one of the first to employ urethral bougies (Baas, Outlines of the history of medicine, 417).

Ferri lectured on surgery at Naples before moving to Rome where he became the physician and surgeon to Pope Paul III.

Durling 1514; Heirs of Hippocrates 303 (with illustration of the alphonsinum on p. 112). For Ferri's contribution to urology, see Murphy, History of urology, 63-64. See Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon, 2:509.

See Plate 14

"Landmark in the development of our knowledge  
of infectious disease"

37. FRACASTORO, Girolamo. De sympathia et antipathia rerum  
liber unus. De contagione et contagiosis morbis et curatione libri III.

Venice: [apud heredes Lucæantonii Juntæ (colophon)], 1546. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Early engraved bookplate remounted on front pastedown and identical bookplate mounted on blank lower portion of second leaf (Ex Lib. Pet. Arcelin / Matisconensis / Med. Facult. Monsp. / & Parisiensis); inscription at head of title (Ex Libris [illegible]). A little light foxing. A very good copy. \$6500

Quarto. Collation: 4 unnumbered leaves, 76 numbered leaves, 4 unnumbered leaves (last leaf blank). One woodcut in the text.

First edition of “a landmark in the development of our knowledge of infectious disease” (Garrison-Morton). Fracastoro was the first to present, in this book, a clear conception of the contagiousness of certain diseases.

“De contagione is arranged in three ‘books.’ The first explained the mechanism of contagion, how ‘seminaria’ can be carried a distance, and why only some diseases are contagious. In the second book he wrote about a series of contagious diseases. Fracastoro had made careful observations; he differentiated smallpox from measles, gave the earliest precise description of typhus, and showed that tuberculosis was contagious. He discussed rabies and syphilis and dealt with the differential diagnosis of contagious skin diseases. Finally, in the third book, he outlined the treatment of diseases covered in book two and commented on the spread and control of epidemics” (Lilly Library, Notable medical books, 23).

“Fracastoro’s major contribution was his concept of contagion. He stated that diseases could be communicated by direct contact, by indirect contact through fomites (contaminated bedding, garments, etc.), and from a distance through the air. The causative agents were seminaria contagium, or seeds (germs, as translated by others). These small particles could not be seen, but he surmised that they were colloidal, viscous bodies that could endure in the air or on objects for a considerable period. . . . Within the body the seeds underwent metabolic changes essential for survival and the production of disease” (Spink, *Infectious diseases*, 5).

Fracastoro’s book on contagion “assures him a lasting place in the history of epidemiology. In it he clearly describes numerous contagious diseases. . . . According to Fracastoro the seeds of contagion are in fact responsible for contagion. . . . Spontaneously generated in the course of certain types of putrefaction, they present particular characteristics and faculties, such as that of increasing themselves, having their own motion, propagating quickly, enduring for a long time, . . . exerting specific contagious activity, and dying” (DSB, 5:107).

Garrison-Morton 2528 and 5371; Durling 1636; Heirs of Hippocrates 101; Norman 827; Stillwell, *Awakening interest*, no. 368 (“the first scientific definition of contagion . . . and a competent discussion of [the] causes of infection”). See Bulloch, *History of bacteriology*, 10-12; Major, *Classic descriptions of disease*, 37; Rosen, *History of public health*, 105-7; Stillwell, *Awakening interest in science during the first century of printing*, no. 368.

First collected edition of Fracastoro’s writings  
including his two landmark books on infectious diseases

38. FRACASTORO, Girolamo. *Opera omnia, in unum proxime*

post illius mortem collecta. Quorum nomina sequens pagina plenius indicat. Accesserunt Andreæ naugerii, Patricii Veneti. Orationes duæ carminaq. Nonnulla. Venice: Apud Juntas, 1555 [Apud hæredes Lucaeantonii Juntas, 1555 (colophon)]. Eighteenth-century blind-stamped calf, new gilt spine. Three-line note on blank leaf following front flyleaf referring to p. 215 in the "Catalogo Biblioth. Heinsian [see below]." A fine wide-margined copy. \$3750

Quarto. Collation: 12 unnumbered leaves, 285 [i.e., 281] numbered leaves, 32 numbered leaves. Woodcut portrait and several woodcut figures in the text. Pages misnumbered between 180 and 190, but text complete.

First collected edition of the writings of Fracastoro, offered here in a handsome binding. The *Opera omnia*, published two years after Fracastoro's death, contains all of his principal works, three previously unpublished philosophical dialogues, and a biography by Adam Fumani.

Fracastoro's *Syphilis sive morbus gallicus* (Verona, 1530; Garrison-Morton 2364), the most celebrated poem on a medical subject, gave the name to this disease and is additionally noteworthy for first laying out the author's theory of infection. This famous work contains a largely accurate description of the disease, identifies its venereal origin, discusses the use of mercury in its treatment, and speculates on its origin.

*De contagione* (Venice, 1546; Garrison-Morton 2528 and 5371) is the founding work on infectious diseases. In this book, Fracastoro "was the first to state the germ theory of infection. He recognized typhus and suggested the contagiousness of tuberculosis" (Garrison-Morton 2528).

The *Opera* also contains *Homocentrica* (1538), Fracastoro's work on astronomy. It is important for the discussion of refraction in connection with viewing distant objects. *De causis criticorum dierum libellus* (1538) expands on the notion that experience (or scientific investigation), "in order to be fruitful, must be collected and examined by secure concepts; these keep it from degenerating into . . . fantasy and magic" (DSB, 5:106). In these books Fracastoro emphasized his reasons for rejecting occult or wholly speculative explanations for natural phenomena.

Fracastoro's friend Paolo Rannusio edited the *Opera*, which was published by the famed printing house of Giunti in Venice. This book includes some prose and poetry by Fracastoro's friend Andrea Navagero, the librarian of St. Mark's Library at Venice.

Baumgartner and Fulton, *Bibliography of the poem Syphilis*, no. 32; Durling 1631; Heirs of Hippocrates 176. See DSB, 5:104-7; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 232-33.

The "Catalogo Biblioth. Heinsian" cited in the early manuscript note is *Bibliotheca Heinsiana, sive Catalogus librorum quos . . . collegit*, 2 vols., Leyden, 1682. See Taylor, *Book catalogues: their varieties and uses: this is the "best known" of the early Dutch private library catalogs and describes "an important collection of books"* (p. 18).

Sole separate book-form edition of

## Galen's work on nervous diseases

39. GALEN. De palpitatione, tremore, rigore, convulsione. Interprete Nicolao Lauachio, medico Florentino. Venetis [Venice]: [Aureli Pincii (colophon)], 1536. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, red leather spine label. "C. V." in green ink at foot of title. Short ink note in one blank margin. A very good copy. \$6500

Collation: 55 unnumbered leaves.

First, and only separately printed, edition of Galen's treatise on diseases of the nervous system.

This treatise on neuropathology is the second earliest work on "diseases of the nervous system" cited in Garrison-Morton, the first being Aretaeus short paper "on paralysis." Galen is considered the first contributor to experimental physiology, and his extant writings contain some important findings relating to neuroanatomy. However, his "contributions were not only as an experimental neurophysiologist, but also as a clinical neurologist. As a physician to the gladiators at Pergamon, he had ample opportunity to observe the effects of acute injuries to the head and spine" (McHenry, Garrison's history of neurology, 21).

Galen distinguished "rigor" from "tremor," the former characterized by generalized shaking affecting the entire body. He was unable to decide whether "rigor" "is a disease of the whole body [involving fever, for example] or is due to a lesion of the nervous system. . . . He . . . differentiated the rigor [or shaking of the body] from tremor, which he defined as the trembling of one limb, the cerebral cause of which he could not understand" (Siegel, Galen's system of physiology and medicine, 311). On the basis of his experiences, Galen concluded that some conditions were associated with diseases of the brain but, in the absence of the definitive evidence obtainable from autopsies and dissections, he fell back on the explanations offered by Hippocrates, with some conjectures of his own, when accounting for apoplexy and epilepsy. "Hippocrates had spoken of the severe and mild forms of apoplexy, but Galen divided it into four varieties according to the degree of affection of respiration" (McHenry, 21-22). In the course of treating injured gladiators, Galen was "frequently confronted with cases of stupor and convulsions following traumatic lesions of the temporal region. He recognized the vulnerability of the thin layer of skull covering the frontal lobe. . . . [H]e compared these wounds to the effect of trephining and to accidental compression of the middle ventricles of the brain . . . [and concluded] that the pneuma in the ventricles and between the brain and the skull might escape through holes in the skull, regardless whether they were produced by trepanation or injuries" (Siegel, 311).

Durling (in his "Chronological census of Renaissance editions and translations of Galen") cites three printings of a version of this treatise by Petrus de Abano included in collected Latin editions of Galen, the first published in 1490 followed by editions in 1515-16 and 1528. All of the subsequent Renaissance versions of Galen's writings on nervous system diseases were contained in editions of his collected works in Latin. OCLC fails to record any further separately printed editions of this Galenic treatise.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine, Washington

University, and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 4511 (citing the text in the seventh volume of Kuhn's edition of Galen's writings published in 1824); Durling, "Chronological census," *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes* 24, nos. 3-4 (1961), no. 1536.4; Durling, *Sixteenth century printed books in the National Library of Medicine*, no. 1942.

See Plate 15

"An enormous advance" in its recommendations  
for the care of mental patients

40. GARZONI, Tomaso. *L'Hospital des fols incurables; où sont deduites de point en point toutes les folies & les maladies d'esprit, tant des hommes que des femmes. Oeuvre non moins utile que recreative, & necessaire à l'acquisition de la vraye sagesse.* Paris: Chez François Julliot, 1620. Contemporary calf (spine top and one corner slightly worn), spine gilt, red leather spine label. Contemporary (?) one and half page manuscript "Table des matières" on blank leaf at back. Signature partly erased from front pastedown. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], 267, [1] pp,

First edition in French of *L'Hospitale de' pazzi incurabili, nuovamente formato, & posto in luce* (Ferrara, 1586), one of the earliest Italian books, if not the first, to recommend improved care for individuals suffering from "mental" disorders.

Garzoni's book is one of the first to describe the different kinds of mental derangement and to attempt to differentiate acute from chronic forms. He refers to many earlier, including ancient, as well as contemporary writers on the subject. "Noteworthy among [the early Italian contributors to psychiatry] . . . was Tomaso Garzoni . . . who argued in favor of mental patients being housed in hospitals rather than penned up in prison-like 'strong-houses.' As to the kinds of persons to whom his recommendations might apply, Garzoni . . . sketched some two-and-a-half dozen mental disorders and abnormal character types that one might find in such institutions. . . . There is a certain judgmental quality that comes through the pages of Garzoni's treatise, as though, still very much under the influence of the Church, he equated madness with sinfulness. Still, Garzoni's recognition that the mentally ill (broadly defined by his pen as they were) belonged in hospitals, there to be treated by physicians, represented an enormous advance over the much harsher fate to which they had been subjected throughout much of Europe during the Inquisition" (Stone, *Healing the mind: a history of psychiatry from antiquity to the present*, 48-49).

Garzoni's book was well-received. Italian editions followed in 1589 and 1594, and an English translation was published in London in 1600 and a German translation in Strasbourg in 1618. Notwithstanding the importance of this book in

the history of psychiatry, it is not mentioned in any of the histories of the subject (apart from Dr. Stone's history) known to me. Garzoni was also the author of a comprehensive book on occupations and professions entitled *La piazza universale di tutte le professioni del mondo* (Venice, 1685). Renzi has two passing references to Garzoni (*Storia della medicina italiana*, 3:99, 288).

Krivatsy 4569.

### Good health and nutrition in the late fifteenth century

41. **GAZIO** (or **GAZIUS**), Antonio. *Florida corona que sanitatis hominum conseruationê ac longeuam vitam perducendâ sunt per-necessaria cõtînês*. [Lyon: In officina magistri Simonis Beuelaqua. Impre[n]sis ver[o] honesti viri Bartholomei Trot, bibliopole 1516 (colophon).] Modern morocco with most of contemporary blind-tooled sheep covers skillfully remounted. Mounted on front pastedown the lower portion of a ca. eighteenth-century engraved bookplate (Ex Lib. D. Sonyer / Dulac Doct. Med.); probably nineteenth-century engraved bookplate mounted on front flyleaf (with the initials A L S). Two manuscript notes, both in French, one early, the other modern; on the verso of the front flyleaf; illegible signatures on title and A6v. Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$3000

Collation: 6 unnumbered leaves, 120 numbered leaves. Text in two columns. Title in red and black.

Reprint of the same publisher's 1514 edition and the third edition overall, the first having been published in Venice in 1491 under the title *De conseruatione sanitatis*.

Gazio's guide to good health, in three hundred chapters, contains much on hygiene and nutrition. There are also directions for treating minor wounds, a review of the functions of the internal organs, remarks on exercise and sleep, and the description of a proper diet and the preparation of suitable food and drink including wines. Much of Gazio's study is devoted to a healthy diet, and he identifies numerous foods—in conjunction with their preparation—which he is convinced contribute to good health. Gazio incorporates into his account obscure teachings about food from Jewish and Arabic sources.

"Antonius Gazius (1461-1528), a physician of Padua, is especially known for his *Florida corona medicinae* in three hundred chapters. He composed it in 1490; it was first printed at Venice in 1491. . . . The *Florida corona* consists chiefly of rules for the preservation of health and contains little or no astrological medicine" (Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 5:170). Thorndike adds in a footnote that this book "includes instructions for religious celibates whom it advises not even to read its preceding chapters on sexual intercourse—a caution that might have been better given before these chapters" (*ibid.*, 170, note 47).

Cagle, A matter of taste: a bibliographical catalogue of international books on



food and drink, nos. 209-10 (1514 and 1534 editions); Caillet, Manuel bibliographique des sciences psychiques ou occultes, no. 4417 (1514 edition); Durling 2032; Vicaire, Bibliographie gastronomique, cols. 396-97 (citing this 1516 edition together with a long note).

“A notable exhorter and hot gosseller for the soldier’s welfare”

Rare book on the better treatment of wounded soldiers

42. GEHEMA, Janus Abrahamus (or Jamusz Abraham). *Der Krancke Soldat bittende. Dass er hinführo besser möge conserviret, mitleidiger tractiret, und vorsichtiger curiret werden. Allen Hohen Generals-Persohnen und brafen Officirern, die ihre Soldaten lieben, zu sonderbahren Nutzen. Hierbey ist gefüget eine Kurtze information für die Feldscherer, wie sie sich bey allen Wunden und Blessuren zu verhalten haben, und selbige nach denen besten principiis curiren können. Sampt einer woleingerichteten Feld-Apotecke.* [Stettin]: Verlegts Johann Adam Piener, 1690. Modern calf, red leather spine label. Contemporary ink underlining on two pages. Bound tightly in inner margins; minute worm holes in blank outer edges. A very good copy. \$3750

Collation: 84 unnumbered leaves (last leaf blank). Woodcut of a soldier on the verso on G11.

First edition, and rare, of one of the author’s principal books, all of them landmarks in the history of military medicine. Ferguson calls Gehema’s “Feld-Apotecke” “interesting” (Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica: a catalogue of the alchemical, chemical and pharmaceutical books in the collection of the late James Young*, 1:307)

“Across the four centuries comes a voice raised to denounce the indifferent care of the sick and wounded soldier by the half-baked medical personnel of the period, a voice crying in the wilderness. It is that of Janus Abraham à Gehema (1647-1715), a Polish knight and master of horse . . . [who] served in nearly all the wars of the period in various capacities. . . . His fame rests securely upon three books which are now highly prized and esteemed, namely, ‘The well-experienced field physician’ (1684), ‘The officer’s well-arranged medicine chest’ (1688), and ‘The soldier’ (1690 [offered here in the first edition]). In these [books] Gehema appears as a notable exhorter and hot gosseller for the soldier’s welfare, garrulous at times like Paré or Paracelsus, but with the same native fire in his soul that is apparent in the great medical reformers of the Renaissance” (Garrison, *Notes on the history of military medicine* [Hildesheim, 1970], 133-34).

“Abraham Gehema . . . deserves credit for his better treatment of wounded soldiers and his better education of the ‘Feldscheerer’ (army surgeons). He was also a great eulogist of the Japanese moxa” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 517). Gehema appears to have been the second European to discuss the effectiveness of moxa after its initial description by Hermann Buschof in 1674 (see Gwei-Djen and Needham, *Celestial lancets: a history and rationale of acupuncture and moxa*, 292).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine and Wisconsin.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:706 and *Nachträge*, pp. 318-19.

Important sixteenth-century compilation of surgical texts and the earliest significant contribution to medical bibliography

43. GESNER, Conrad, ed. *De chirurgia scriptores optimi quique veteres et recentiores, plerique in Germania antehac non editi, nunc primum in unum coniuncti volumen*. Tiguri [Zürich]: per Andream Gessnerum F. et & Jacobum Gessnerum Fratres, 1555. Eighteenth-century quarter vellum, parchment boards (edges rubbed), two red leather spine labels. Old light dampstaining; repaired tear in blank part of title; tiny wormtrail in blank lower margins of first three leaves. A good copy. \$7000

Large quarto. Collation: 30 unnumbered leaves (tenth and thirtieth leaves blank), 408 [i.e., 406] numbered leaves, 2 unnumbered leaves. There are a total of 260 woodcuts in the text. In this copy the 20 index leaves (last blank) are bound following the 10 preliminary leaves (last blank).

First edition of the most important sixteenth-century compilation of surgical texts. It contains in addition a short history of surgery and a bio-bibliography of surgeons from the time of Hippocrates.

Gesner's "aim is to print in Germany and to make accessible there works on surgery by distinguished authors. He himself is not a surgeon . . . but he knows what will last. Large composite volumes are better looked after, and they are produced and, significantly, sold with greater ease and delight than single texts" (V. Nutton, "Humanist surgery," in *Medical renaissance of the sixteenth century*, edited by A. Wear et al., 91). Due, however, to the unavailability of some of the German works Gesner wished to include in his collection, most of the texts he reprinted were surgeons from outside Germany, notably Italy and France. Thus the collection includes a section from Michelangelo Biondi's *De partibus ictu sectis citissimè sanandis* (1542) recommending warm water for treating wounds as well as his brief work on the treatment of syphilis by guaiacum, and Angelo Bolognini's *De cura ulcerum exteriorum* (1506), an early work on the treatment of external ulcers.

Selections from two of the earliest works on gunshot wounds are present. Alfonso Ferri's *De sclopetorum sive archibusorum vulneribus libri tres* (1552) is based on the author's experience as a military surgeon. Ferri provided comprehensive information on the treatment of such wounds. He disagreed with Paré's management of gunshot wounds and describes an instrument of his own design for use in extracting bullets. A second work on gunshot wounds is Bartolomeo Maggi's *De vulnerum sclopetorum, et bombardarum curatione tractatus* (1552). Maggi sided with Paré in opposing the use of hot oil in treating gunshot wounds. The woodcuts that accompany his text depict instruments employed in treating such injuries.

Portions of two works by Mariano Santo are present including his *De lapide*

renum curiosum opusculum nuperrime in lucem aeditum (1535) which describes the eponymously named “Marian operation” for treating urinary calculi. Santo’s operation was the precursor of lateral lithotomy. Another selection of urological interest is Ferri’s *De caruncula sive callo*, which deals with strictures of the urethra.

The longest work reprinted here is the selection from Jean Tagault’s *Institutionum chirurgicarum* (1543). This famous sixteenth-century surgical text was reprinted numerous times both in Latin and in Dutch, French, German, and Italian translations. It is based on the *Chirurgia magna* of Guy de Chauliac and covers the entire field of surgery as then known, with discussion of fractures and dislocations, hernia, tumors, and wounds. Among the other writings of surgical significance reprinted here are a book by Galen and two by Oribasius taken from versions that had appeared earlier in Guidi’s *Chirurgia*.

This book contains the first surgical bibliography. The bibliography “is arranged alphabetically by authors, whose works are often analysed in detail. The surgical contents of general medical works, in particular, are carefully set out. About 150 writers are enumerated” (Besterman, *Beginnings of systematic bibliography*, 19). Brodman considered this book to be the earliest significant contribution to medical bibliography: “Gesner was far ahead of his time, for it is not until a hundred years later that we find another bibliography of medicine with the same thoroughness and completeness of indexing as are found in the *Chirurgia*” (*Development of medical bibliography* 17-18). Gesner is one of the most important names in the early history of bibliography. His *Bibliotheca universalis* (Zürich, 1545) is “[o]ne of the epochal works in the annals of bibliography” (Breslauer and Folter, *Bibliography: its history and development*, no. 14).

Durling provides a complete list of the texts. Included among the woodcuts are figures (reduced) from Guidi’ *Chirurgia*, surgical procedures from Gersdorff, and skeletons from Vesalius.

Garrison-Morton 5562; Durling 960; Flamm, *Printing and the brain of man: the sixteenth-century brain*, no. 57; Heirs of Hippocrates 309.

See Plate 16

Early account of Harvey and the circulation of the blood and descriptions of a seventeenth-century Dieppe surgeon’s cases

44. GOLLES, Adrian. *Abregé de l’oeconomie du grand et petit monde, devisé en trois parties. La premiere traite de la diverse nature & difference des estres, & des formes naturelles. La seconde, l’histoire anatomique des principales parties du corps. La troisième, l’histoire des facultez de l’ame & du corps, avec un discours de la sanguification & de la circulation du sang.* Rouen: chez François Vaultier le jeune, 1670. Modern yapped vellum over boards, spine hand lettered. Modern engraved bookplate (Ex-Libris de la Germonière). Tiny worm trail in blank lower corners of first twelve leaves; ink smudge on p. 405 obscuring several letters. A very good copy. \$2650

Collation: [24], 413, [17] pp.

First edition of a rare French provincial imprint containing, among several interesting features, a section devoted to Harvey and the circulation of the blood (pp. 330-42). There is also mention of blood transfusions on p. 342.

Golles was a surgeon at Dieppe who also taught the subject for many years. His book, published late in his career, was intended as a textbook for young surgeons. There is much on human anatomy, including the brain, the eye, the heart, and the lungs. The anatomical discussion includes many references to the "opinions" of the Greeks, Romans, and "Arabes" (see, for example, pp. 39-40, 405-10). There is a chapter on fetal anatomy (pp. 124-36). The invention of eyeglasses is noted on p. 183.

The special interest of this book lies in Golles' descriptions of some of his own experiences, which he has interspersed with chapters on generation (or embryology) and anatomy. Among the most interesting cases is an account of his delivery, in the presence of Pequet, of an infant following the death of the mother (p. 139). Some of Golles' surgical cases were undertaken with his colleague David de Caux (see p. 183). There are further references to Pequet as well as mention of Aselli, Riolan, Vesalius, and Wirsung.

Golles is described on the title page as "le premier Chirurgien du Roy dans la ville de Dieppe. I have failed to find mention of Golles in the standard biographical compilations and histories of medicine (apart from Krivatsy).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, and Yale.

Krivatsy 4876 (possibly lacking the "Table des chapitres").

#### An "accurate and methodical book" in a seventeenth-century morocco binding

45. GOODALL, Charles. *The Royal College of Physicians of London founded and established by law; as appears by letters patents, acts of Parliament, adjudged cases, &c. And an historical account of the College's proceedings against empiricks and unlicensed practisers in every princes reign from the first incorporation to the murder of the royal martyr King Charles the first.* London: Printed by M. Flesher, for Walter Kettilby, 1684. Contemporary red morocco (front joint expertly repaired), spine richly gilt, covers ruled in gilt with gilt decoration in center of each cover. All edges gilt. Three blank corners renewed. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$3000

Quarto. Collation: [12], 288, [52], 305-472, [12] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of Goodall's history of the founding and early years of the Royal College of Physicians, here offered in a handsome contemporary binding.

In his history of the College, Clark calls Goodall's history an "accurate and methodical book . . . which gives the texts of the charters and Acts of Parliament, the legal reports of cases, and an historical account, drawn mainly from the Annals, of the other cases in which the College had exercised its jurisdiction down to the year 1647. That is to say, it made public in a convenient form the original sources on which the College based its legal claims" (History of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 1:349-50). The Royal College of Physicians was founded in 1518 by Henry VIII. In 1851 it became the Royal College of Physicians of England. "The bilingual 'statutes' of this college constitute one of the earliest and most important examples of a local code of ethics" (Garrison, History of medicine, 239).

Charles Goodall became a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1680 and served as its president from 1708 until his death in 1712. In his Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, William Munk wrote that Goodall "was one of the most ardent and untiring supporters of our College, and his whole life, so far as we are able now to judge, was devoted to its service. His work, The Royal College of Physicians [offered here] . . . , was, as we learn from the epistle dedicatory to the lord keeper Guildford, undertaken with the encouragement, if not at the actual request, of the College" (1:403).

Krivatsy 4883; Wing G1091.

See Plate 17

#### The earliest English book on dreams

46. GOODWIN, Philip. The mystery of dreames, historically discoursed; or a treatise; wherein is clearly discovered, the secret yet certain good or evil, the inconsidered and yet assured truth or falsity, virtue or vanity, misery or mercy, of mens differing dreames. Their distinguishing characters: the divers cases, causes, concomitants, consequences, concerning mens inmost thoughts while asleep. With severall considerable questions, objections, and answers contained therein: and other profitable truths appertaining thereunto, are from pertinent texts plainly and fully unfolded. London: printed by A. M. for Francis Tyton, 1658. Contemporary calf (corners a little worn), new calf spine and leather spine label. Bookplates on front pastedown of Edgar F. Leo (engraved with illustration of a scene from Alice and Wonderland) and H. F. Norman; engraved bookplate of Right Hon. Charles Viscount Bruce mounted on title verso. A few blank outer margins defective due to paper flaws; lacking the vertically printed half-title at end (see below). A very good copy. \$3250

Collation: [62], 361, [29] pp.

First edition of probably the earliest book in English devoted to demonstrating "that by the knowledge of dreames, much of mans rationall soul may be certainly known."

Goodwin argued that dreams were not only informative about the state of the physical body but also about the innermost recesses of conscious life. He therefore suggested “that as physicians learnt more about man’s body from dreams how much more could they learn about man’s mind: ‘let a man dream as a man, and a superior principle will soon appear,’ and he elaborated this in great detail and with many illustrations. The attitude of the modern psychiatrist of whatever school to dream interpretation cannot be less controversially summarised than in Goodwin’s words that “Dreames are the thought-works of the waking man, in the sleeping man” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 158 [reproduction of the title page on p. 159]).

Following a Cambridge education, Goodwin became a clergyman siding with the Parliamentarians during the Civil War. He held at least two livings and was the author of three books on theological topics published prior to this book on dreams.

The final leaf, signed 2C4, contains a vertical half-title. It appears to be uncommon: the Harvard and Yale copies both lack this leaf. These “vertically printed [title labels] . . . are a great nuisance to the collectors of the books for which they were provided, since they were customarily printed on an integral leaf [as here] . . . and it is therefore a moot point whether a copy is complete without them. . . . But since, whatever their exact purpose, these longitudinal labels were almost certainly intended to be cut out before the volume was completed by binding, their survival unused belies the printer’s and publisher’s intention” (Carter, *ABC for book collectors* [seventh edition], 138).

Krivatsy 4887; Norman 917 (this copy without mentioning the missing final leaf); Wing G1217. See *Dictionary of national biography*, 8:148.

#### “Classic account of the testicle”

47. GRAAF, Regnier de. *De virorum organis generationi inseruientibus, de cliisteribus et de usu siphonis in anatomia*. Luod Bataw et Roterod [Leiden and Rotterdam]: Ex Officina Hackiana, 1668. Contemporary vellum over boards, spine recently hand lettered. Ink stamp on lower outer corner of title (illegible blue ink over stamped in black ink “Doublet”). A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: [32 (including engraved title)], 234, [14] pp., engraved portrait and 11 folding engraved plates.

First edition of Graaf’s important book “dealing with the male genital organs and giving especially good descriptions of the vasa deferentia and the spermatid tubules of the testicle” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 15-16). Graaf also “accurately described and illustrated the normal anatomy of the prostate” (Murphy, *History of urology*, 379 [and reproducing the relevant plate]).

“In 1668, [Graaf]. . . published a classic account of the testicle, which he described as made up of small tubes folded up into lobes. This work also contains an essay on the use of clysters, which were then coming into fashion” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 264). Graaf was responsible for major discoveries in anatomy

and physiology by the time of his early death at the age of thirty-two. His final few years were spent at Delft where “he published some remarkable works on the structure of the generative organs” (Foster, *History of physiology*, 152). His book on the male generative organs was followed in 1672 by a work devoted to the generative organs of females.

This book is of considerable importance in the history of anatomical injections. Cole refers to the research described in Graaf’s “*De usa siphonis in anatomia*” (which Cole calls a “small tract” and implies it is a separate book). Graaf’s account is “important not as an original contribution to the subject, but because it brings contemporary knowledge to a focus, and determines the fate of the injection method. [Graaf] is the first to figure an injecting syringe of the modern pattern, and is credited with having injected mercury into the spermatic vessels” (Cole, “The history of anatomical injections,” in *Studies in the history and method of science*, edited by Charles Singer, 2:297 [see pp. 297-300: the engraved title page to the book offered here is reproduced on p. 298]).

Garrison-Morton 1210, Heirs of Hippocrates 637; Krivatsy 4909; Norman 922. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:815-16; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 704-6.

Obstetrical landmark by one of the three principal early French contributors to development of obstetrics

48. GUILLEMEAU, Jacques. *De la grossesse et accouchement des femmes. Du gouvernement d’icelles et moyen de survenir aux accidents qui leur arrivent. Ensemble de la nourriture des enfans, par feu Jacques Guillemeau. . . . Reveu et augmenté de figures en taille douce, et de plusieurs maladies secrettes. Avec un traitte de l’impuissance, par Charles Guillemeau.* Paris: chez Abraham Pacard, 1620. Contemporary calf, new calf spine (gilt). Ink stamp on the verso of the title page (Ad Bibliothecam Ed. Casp. Lac. de Siebold) and ink note by Siebold on front flyleaf (see below for Siebold). A few gatherings lightly browned; printing error on p. 546 affecting three or four letters; small repair in lower margin of pp. 899/900 affecting two letters; tiny wormhole in blank lower margins of pp. 621-36; a little ink underlining and lines in margins on six pages. A very good copy.

\$8500

Collation: engraved title page, [18], 288, 287-1049, [69 (1 and 69 are blank)], 42 pp. Eighteen text engravings (on pp. 238, 245, 249, 253, 258, 265, 269, 272, 276, 278, 280, 284, 287 (second pagination), 618 (misnumbered 668), 918, 928,

931. Pagination irregular but complete.

Second edition, published posthumously by Guillemeau's son Charles, of one of the founding works on obstetrics. The early development of this specialty owes most to the French, the most famous of whom, according to Speert, were Ambroise Paré, Jacques Guillemeau, and François Mauriceau (*Iconographia gyniatrica*, 70).

Guillemeau was a native of Orléans who became Paré's favorite pupil. Following a period as a military surgeon and further study, he established a reputation in both surgery (he was surgeon to the Hôtel-Dieu) and obstetrics (as a man-midwife). Guillemeau described his experiences with obstetrical "operations" in his *Chirurgie française* (Paris, 1594), but his obstetrics textbook, published in 1609 under the title *De l'heureux accouchement des femmes* (Paris, 1609), contains a complete account of his teachings relating to this topic. In 1620, his son Charles published in a single volume his father's obstetrics textbook and the latter's work on pediatrics entitled *De la nourriture et gouvernement des enfans* (Paris, 1609). To this 1620 edition, Charles added his "Traicté des abus qui se commettent sur les procedures d'impuissance des hommes & des femmes," bound at the back and with its own title page (and possibly also available separately).

Guillemeau is remembered for his description of the technique of podalic version which appears for the first time in this 1620 edition of his obstetrics textbook. "Long overlooked by obstetric historians as the probable originator of what is now called the Mauriceau maneuver, but antedating Mauriceau, was Jacques Guillemeau. . . . Guillemeau, a pupil of Paré, from whom he learned the technique of podalic version, was probably the first to advocate it in the treatment of placenta previa. Unlike his master, Guillemeau had also studied the humanities and, being well versed in the classics, was able to read the writings of Hippocrates. In the latter's *De superfoetatione*, dating back to about 400 B.C., Guillemeau had read the recommendation to insert a finger into the mouth of a dead fetus to assist in its delivery in cephalic presentations" (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 559). According to Cutter and Viets, "[o]f more importance [than his advocacy of podalic version] was his description of turning a breech presentation face downward, working the head loose by moving it up and down, holding the infant in one hand, with the index finger of the other hand in the infant's mouth and thus extracting the aftercoming head" (*Short history of midwifery*, 196).

Guillemeau's treatise includes a short pediatric handbook. He recommended maternal breast feeding and, in his chapter on syphilis, mentions the danger of a wet-nurse transmitting the disease to the infant.

Guillemeau has been erroneously credited with translating the 1582 edition of Paré's *Opera*. Guillemeau "was an excellent classical scholar and the lifelong friend of Paré. For eight years he lived in Paré's house, first as a pupil, then as assistant. He practiced his profession with distinction and became surgeon-in-ordinary to Charles IX, Henri III, and Henri IV. . . . [Although Guillemeau's name appears on the title page to the 1582 *Opera*, the translation] was in reality the work of someone else, unidentified . . . a friend [of Guillemeau's] who did not wish his name to appear" (Doe, *Bibliography of the works of Ambroise Paré*, 157-58).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine and Yale. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of a 1621 printing, with different pagination, at College of Physicians and Virginia Historical Society.



Garrison-Morton 6145.1 (first edition, Paris, 1609); Krivatsy 5133 (defective); Worth-Stylianou, *Les traités d'obstétrique en langue française au seuil de la modernité*, no. 68. See Cutter and Viets, 70-73; Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 2, pp. 660-64; Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshilfe*, 129-35; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:904-5; Radcliffe, *Milestones in midwifery*, 23.

This copy once belonged to Eduard Casper Jacob von Siebold who devoted several pages to Guillemeau in his *Geschichte der Geburtshilfe* (second edition, 1:84-89).

See Plate 18

Scarce English translation of one of the most frequently reprinted seventeenth-century books on self-diagnosis and mixing drugs

49. GUYBERT (or GUIBERT), Philbert. The charitable physitian with the charitable apothecary. Written in French by Philbert Guibert esquire, and physician regent in Paris: and by him after many severall editions, reviewed, corrected, amended, and augmented. And now faithfully translated into English, for the benefit of the kingdome. By I.W. [title from the general title page (lacking in some copies)] London: printed by Thomas Harper, and are to be sold by Lawrence Chapman, 1639. Contemporary blind-stamped calf (corners a bit worn, small repairs), red leather spine label. Rear endpapers renewed. Remains of a contemporary hand-written paper label mounted on upper board (The Charita[ble] Physitian). Outer edge of general title very slightly frayed; ink spots obscuring a few letters on pp. 22, 158; paper flaws in blank margins of pp. 17/18, 19/20, 151/152. A good copy contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label \$1000

Small quarto. Collation: [8], 161, 164-173, [9 (last page blank)] pp. Pagination irregular but complete. "The charitable apothecarie" and "The charitable physitian shewing the manner to embalme a dead corps" have separate title pages at pp. [63] and [141] respectively.

First edition in English of *Le médecin charitable* (first edition, 1623), *L'apothiquarie du médecin charitable* (first edition, 1625), and *Le médecin charitable, enseignant la manière d'embaumer les corps morts* (first edition, 1627). A fourth book, here incorporated in the *The charitable physitian*, was published in 1625 as *Le prix et valeur des médicaments*. Hirsch wrote that Guybert will be remembered for his books on popular medicine, the first on this topic in France (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 921).

Guybert's books were among the most frequently reprinted seventeenth-century domestic manuals on the diagnosis and treatment of disease and the preparation of drugs at home. These works of popular medicine and pharmacy were intended to inform an increasingly large literate community about alternatives to dubious preparations for sale by apothecaries at exorbitant prices. Guybert not only described the signs and symptoms of many common diseases but laid down clear

directions for mixing a variety of mostly botanical ingredients to obtain effective remedies for numerous common disorders. Prices for many essential drugs are given on pp. 45-51 (“The price and value of medicaments as well simple as compounded which are used in physicke”).

This book was published during a period of rising opposition to apothecaries’ dishonest practices and high prices. French physicians sometimes prepared their own medicine; alternatively, “[d]istaining the apothecaries, doctors addressed themselves directly to their patients [and] taught them how to . . . prepare some medicines themselves. In 1623 appeared *Le médecin charitable* (“The charitable doctor”) by Philibert Guybert [offered here], doctor regent of the Faculty of Paris. The work, which cost little, was a great success and new editions rapidly followed one another and were enriched in 1625 with numerous details on pharmaceutical operations. On 28th October 1631 Gui Patin wrote to his friend Falconet: “The apothecaries are in a rage about *Le médecin charitable* and its adherents who have medicines prepared cheaply at home” (Boussel, *History of pharmacy*, 138).

Another issue has “Sold by William Sheeres” (STC 12457).

Caillet, *Manuel bibliographique des sciences psychiques ou occult*, nos. 4880-81 (seventeenth-century editions published at Lyon and Paris and with a long note: “a curious work containing secrets and recipes from antiquity” [my translation]); Krivatsy 5101, STC 12457.5; Vicaire, *Bibliographie gastronomique*, cols. 432-433 (Paris, 1645, edition, with a long note). See Crawford and Gabriel, *Drugs on the page: pharmacopeias and healing knowledge in the early modern Atlantic world*, 174, 226; Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 7:246-47 (on Guybert’s book opposing the medical properties of the bezoar stone).

The most important seventeenth-century English pediatric text  
“A good book that held its place an hundred years”

50. HARRIS, Walter. *De morbis acutis infantum*. London: Impensis Samuelis Smith, 1689. Contemporary unlettered calf. Gulielmus [William] Blakiston’s engraved bookplate mounted on front pastedown, his signature and the date 1696 on the front flyleaf, and his neat Latin marginalia throughout. Mounted on the blank leaf preceding the title the engraved bookplate of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland (noting that this copy was purchased through the Ruhrah Fund [see below]), their faded ink stamp on the title and two further pages (library dispersed). A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$6750

Collation: [16], 146, [2] pp.

First edition of the principal seventeenth-century English book on pediatrics.

The author is “[o]ne of the most striking figures in the history of pediatrics” (Ruhrah, *Pediatrics of the past*, 350).

Harris devoted the opening chapters to the common diseases of infancy and childhood. There follows a series of observations on several oftentimes fatal diseases including diabetes, epilepsy, and palsy, as well as a more extensive discussion of venereal disease. Harris also mentions the existence of “hereditary diseases.” “Harris advocated the theory that all diseases of infancy were caused by acidosis, and he recommended treatment by some form of calcium carbonate—an anticipation of the modern treatment of tetany. He also advised caution in the administration of drugs, and denounced the practice of giving opiates and wine to young children” (Norman 994). Harris also had useful comments on wet nurses and infant diet, and he provided case histories as documentation for his theories.

“Harris was not a great physician, not a master mind, not an original thinker, but he wrote a good book that held its place an hundred years; he was a shrewd and honest practitioner; a keen observer, particularly of the action of drugs, which lead him to teach simplicity, caution and common sense. As will be seen from the portions of his work cited, he was au fond one of the soundest of the earlier writers on pediatrics” (Ruhrah, 364). Harris’ book was often reprinted, and made available in translations, during the following hundred years. Still records eighteen editions (*History of paediatrics*, 295).

Garrison-Morton 6321; Krivatsy 5268; Wing H880. See Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 72-74; Ruhrah, 350-64; Still, 291-300.

The Ruhrah Fund at the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty—at one time the source of the money for this copy—was presumably established by, or in honor of, John Ruhrah, the author of a valuable history of pediatrics (see Garrison-Morton 6354).

See Plate 19

Landmark of embryology and the first original contribution to obstetrics by an Englishman

51. HARVEY, William. *Exercitationes de generatione animalium. Quibus accedunt quaedam de parti: de membranis ac humoribus uteri: & de conceptione*. London: Typis DuGardianis; impensis Octaviani Pulleyn in Coemeterio, 1651. Contemporary calf (spine ends repaired), spine and edges gilt, leather spine label. Small repairs in blank outer margins of pp. 151-70 and 237-40; browned; paper flaw in one blank corner. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$12,500

Quarto. Collation: [28 (including engraved frontispiece)], 301, [1] pp. Lacking the blank leaf C4 but with the initial and terminal blank leaves. The frontispiece depicts Jove/Zeus seated on a pedestal and holding in his hand an egg inscribed “ex ovo omnia.”

First edition “of one of the most important works ever published in the history of embryology and the one that Harvey himself considered to be of greater scientific importance than his *De motu cordis*. . . . The very rare first edition, published in London in quarto, was followed in the same year by three editions printed in Holland, all in smaller format” (Hagelin, *Womans booke*, 47).

“In the seventy-two exercises and eight appendixes of his long treatise, Harvey reported a wealth of observations on all aspects of reproduction in a wide variety of animal species. . . . His description of the day-to-day development of the chick embryo was notably more accurate than earlier ones, while his direct study of viviparous generation by dissecting the uteri of hinds and does at various stages during mating and pregnancy was quite without precedent. These observations formed the basis of a critical evaluation of earlier theories of generation, especially those of Aristotle, Galen, and Fabrici; and, finding all of the latter deficient, Harvey went on to formulate the first fundamentally new theory of generation since antiquity” (DSB, 6:159).

Harvey’s book is of great significance for the history of obstetrics. The section titled “*De partu*” (“Of the birth”) represents the first original contribution to obstetrics by an Englishman. “The immortal William Harvey . . . may be justly considered the first English writer to make a substantial contribution to midwifery” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 9). Harvey called attention to certain longstanding errors concerning the anatomy and physiology of the fetus. He also emphasized the importance of patience in ordinary labors and podalic version in complicated cases.

The frontispiece to the first edition, offered here, “is a very noteworthy picture, and derives a special interest from the fact that on the egg which Zeus holds in his hand is written ‘*Ex ovo omnia*’—a conception which Harvey is continually expounding (see especially the chapter, ‘That an egg is the common original of all animals’)” (Needham, *History of embryology*, 133).

This book includes “the first observation of the lack of cardiac sensation” (Shumacker, *Evolution of cardiac surgery*, 5).

Garrison-Morton 467 and 6146; Keynes, *Bibliography of William Harvey*, no. 34; Krivatsy 5342; Norman 1011; Russell, *British anatomy*, no. 375; Wing H1091. See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 9; DSB, 6:159-61; Needham, *History of embryology*, 133-51.

See Plate 20

First French book on syphilis

52. HÉRY, Thierry de. *La méthode curatoire de la maladie venerienne, vulgairement appellé grosse vairielle, & de la diversité de ses symptomes. . . . Avec privilege du Roy, & de la Court de Parlement.* Paris: par Matthieu David, 1552. Contemporary limp vellum (early repairs to spine), spine hand lettered (lettering effaced), ties replaced at an early date. Early signature on front pastedown, title page, and f. a8v (Guilhom [spelling?]); a little underlining on pp. 247, 260, 264, 268;

pointing hand in blank margin of p. 32. Barely perceptible repairs to blank lower corners of pp. 175-208; tiny worm hole in blank outer margins of pp. 107-28; light stain in blank outer margins of pp. 153-60 touching a few words; occasional light dampstaining in corners. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label Sold

Collation: [8], 272, [32] pp. Title within woodcut border.

First edition of the first French book devoted to syphilis.

The barber-surgeon Thierry de Héry was among the most prominent, if not the most famous, of the early French syphilologists. Héry's interest in syphilis dated from 1537 when he accompanied the French army to Italy. While in Rome he visited the Hospital of Incurables which had at this time a large number of syphilitic patients. It is not known when he returned to France, but some years intervened before he published his book. According to Dezeimeris, Héry "collected [in his *Méthode curatoire*] most of the opinions and discoveries of Italian physicians on the subject" (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 1, p. 120).

Héry was convinced that the "pox" was a new disease transmitted through sexual activity. He was among the first to call attention to the chancres, or pustules and ulcers, beginning in the genital areas, that were in his opinion definitive signs of the disease. Concerning prevention, Héry mentioned the dangers of immoderate sex. In treating the disease, he prescribed both mercury and gaiac, despite widespread opposition to one or other of these methods of treatment. "[A]lthough the two therapeutic methods were opposed to one another in theory, they were very often found together in practice. Because recovery was uncertain, eclecticism was acceptable. . . . [Héry] prescribes mercury and gaiac indiscriminately as cures for the pox. To them he adds a 'philosophical water' which is none other than an infusion of gaiac" (Quétel, *History of syphilis*, 62).

Paré was sufficiently impressed with Héry's book to include a long account of it—Dezeimeris writes "transcribe"—in his own discussion of syphilis. Paré and Héry were colleagues—Doe refers to shared public dissections by them during the 1540s—and for his "De la vérole" (published in his *Oeuvres*) the former acknowledged the latter as the source of his information (see Doe, *Bibliography of the works of Ambroise Paré*, 25, 213).

Garrison-Morton 2368; Durling 2281. See Dezeimeris, pp. 119-21.

First complete Greek text of Hippocrates published in England

53. HIPPOCRATES. [Greek text.] Hippocratis magni aphorismi, soluti & metrici. Interprete Joanne Heurnio. . . . Metaphrastis, Joanne Frero . . . et Radulpho Wintertono. [With Epigrammata regionum medicinae.] Cambridge: Excudebant Thomas Buck & Roger Daniel, 1633. Early (eighteenth-century?) boards, spine hand lettered with the word "Hippocrati" (small repairs at spine ends). Bound without flyleaves. Contemporary presentation inscription on title verso by

Edmundus Gibbon presenting this copy to Jacobo Caden[illegible]; small faded ink stamp on title and two further pages ([illegible] Medical College]; red ink accession number on title verso. Title soiled; foxing and a little, mainly marginal, staining; repaired tear in one leaf (pp. 165/166). A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$2850

Collation: [16 (last leaf blank)], 292, [2], 45 pp. Two parts, the second with a separate title page.

First printing in England of the complete text in Greek of Hippocrates' Aphorisms.

This edition of the Greek text follows the publication of the first of the seven "books" in 1631 (14 pp. [see STC 13519]). The first English printing of the accompanying Latin translation by Johan van Heurne appeared in 1567 (see STC 13520) and is reprinted here for the first time. A metrical version in Greek by Ralph Winterton and a metrical version in Latin by John Freyer are included together with a series of epigrams by leading contemporary physicians. The epigrams are contained in the second part, with a separate title page reading "Epigrammata regionum medicinae professorum, Cantabrigiensis atque Oxoniensis, praesidentis et sociorum collegii celeberrimi medicorum Londinensium." Some ninety English physicians have contributed epigrams including John Argent, Edward Benlowes, John Earle, Francis Glisson, Philemon Holland, and Barnabus Oley.

The text is printed in several different types. In this copy the dedication to William Laud is signed (in type) on the verso of the third leaf "R. W." STC notes another version with Winterton's name in full.

Krivatsy 5655; STC 13518.

"Better proof of the meaning of *circulatio* in our context is afforded by the work of Caspar Hofmann"

54. HOFMANN, Caspar (or Kaspar). *De thorace, ejusque partibus commentarius tripartitus. In que discutiuntur praecipua, quae inter Aristotelem & Galenum controversa sunt.* Frankfurt: typis & sumptibus Wecheliorum, apud Danielem & Davidem Aubrios & Clementem Schleichium, 1627. Modern blind-stamped calf, leather spine label. Manuscript note and ink stamp on title (Medical Society of London [deaccessioned but not noted]). Browned (heavily on some leaves [as usual?—see below]); blank outer corners of first four leaves slightly worn. A good copy. \$3750

Folio. Collation: [8], 101, [1] pp. Lacking the final leaf N4 (blank).

First edition of a highly important book in the history of development of Harvey's theory of the circulation of blood.

In *De thorace*, Hoffman rejected the Galenic doctrine of interventricular pores

before Harvey and included numerous references to Cesalpinus. Pagel wrote that “Hofmann forms an important figure in the life of Harvey whose visit and demonstration to him of the circulation at Nuremberg in 1636 is one of the landmarks in the history of the reception of Harvey’s discovery. It is further illustrated by Harvey’s correspondence” (William Harvey’s biological ideas: selected aspects and historical background, 196).

In *De thorace* (“On the chest”), Hofmann followed the teachings of Cesalpinus who failed to receive credit in *De motu cordis* but whose doctrines figures prominently in Hofmann’s writings which Harvey read. Indeed, in *De motu cordis*, Harvey quoted from Hofmann’s commentary on Galen (Frankfurt, 1625), and he presumably was familiar with *De thorace*, published the year prior to his own famous book. “Perhaps even better proof of the meaning of *circulatio* in our context is afforded by the work of Caspar Hofmann—an important figure in the history of Harvey’s discovery and one of the few contemporaries quoted in Harvey’s book. Hofmann follows Cesalpinus closely. . . . Here it will suffice to quote from his work *On the chest* [offered here] which preceded Harvey’s *De motu* by one year.

“Hofmann rejects with great emphasis and finality the interventricular pores of Galen. They do not exist, either in cattle or in man. If they did exist and were used for a simple percolation of blood from the right ventricle to the left, where should the blood be refrigerated? The difficulties raised by Galen’s doctrine can in Hofmann’s opinion only be removed by recognising a dual function of the pulmonary artery: (a) its primary purpose, the transference of blood from ventricle to ventricle, a circuit (*ambitus*) which also accomplishes its refrigeration and (b) the alimentation of the lung.

“Proof of the transference of the blood through such a process of circulation—to use the language of Chymists—lies in the great size of the vessel. . . . Another proof is its substance. As its function is the driving out of blood, this could not work without pulsation particularly as it operates against a gradient—hence it could not be less strong than the aorta” (Pagel, 190). Pagel also notes that Hofmann “forms an important figure in the life of Harvey who at one time was even suspected of being a follower of Hofmann, and nothing else” (*ibid.*, 340).

Hofmann acquired a European reputation in part due to his writings on Galen and his editions of Galen’s works. All of his books are scarce. The Fye copy of *De thorace*, “browned” like the copy offered here, brought \$2422.50 (including premium [and to the trade]) at Bonhams in 2019 (sale 25418, lot 369).

Krivatsy 5912. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:266; Pagel, 196-97, 380 (reproduction of the title page to *De thorace* and noting that this book contains “important references to Aristotle and Casalpinus”); Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 8:412-13.

### Seventeenth-century pharmacopoeia for the physicians of Cologne

55. HOLTZHEIM, Pieter. *Pharmacopoea sive dispensatorium Coloniense jussu, et autoritate S. PQ. Agrippinensis, revisum et*

auctum labore . . . Petri Holtzemii. Coloniae [Cologne]: In officina Birckmannien, [1627]. Contemporary vellum over boards (lightly soiled, lacking ties), spine hand lettered. Samuel Sheppard's book label (see below); faded ink stamp on title verso and one further page (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]); old shelf notations on front pastedown. **Browned. A very good copy. \$4500**

Folio. Collation: [12 (including engraved title page)], 103, [25] pp. The final twelve leaves include an index, a single page containing errata, and a five-page list of recommended prices for drugs.

Second edition—but actually a substantially revised version prepared by Holtzheim—of the Cologne pharmacopeia. The first Cologne edition, published in 1565 under the title *Dispensarium usuale pro pharmacopoeis inclytæ Reipublicæ Colonien[sis]*, was one of the first official German city pharmacopeias. “The *Dispensarium Coloniense* was valid for more than sixty years up to 1627, when a new revised edition appeared [offered here], a splendid folio with a magnificent title page with a view of Cologne” (Hagelin, *Old and rare books on materia medica in the library of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Society*, p. 100). The receipts contain mainly herbal ingredients, but Holtzheim was influenced by Paracelsus and did not confine his prescriptions solely to extracts from plants.

Holtzheim was born in Deventer but appears to have spent his life in Cologne. Lindeboom does not consider Holtzheim a Dutch physician and omits him from Dutch medical biography. Holtzheim was a member of the medical faculty at Cologne and in 1616 became “Prof. Primarius der Fakultät.”

Leaf Dd2 verso records the date MDC.XXVII. The copy at the National Library of Medicine (Krivatsy 8414) is a later issue with the date 1628 on a rear page.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Tufts and University of Illinois/Chicago.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:285-86.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a “Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the ‘Sheppard Library’ of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy” (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485).

See Plate 21

First book on the golden tooth

56. HORST, Jakob. *De aureo dente maxillari pueri Silensii, primum utrum eius generatio naturalis fuerit, nec ne; deinde an digna eius interpretatio dari queat.* Leipzig: impensis Valentini Vögelini, 1595. Contemporary limp vellum (lacking ties), spine hand lettered. Two illegible



early ownership notations on title. Brownd; tiny worm trails in a few blank lower margins; occasional dampstains. A good copy. \$5500

Collation: [12], 318, [14] pp.

First combined edition of two works, the first, published here for the first time, is one of the earliest treatises devoted to dentistry. The second book (pp. 159-318), first published by the same publisher in 1593, deals with sleepwalking and its causes.

The first book contains Horst's "solution" to the mystery of the golden tooth, an incident of considerable interest for the history of dentistry and at the same time a notable contribution to the folk literature of the subject. The story of the golden tooth dates to the year 1593 with the purported eruption of a golden molar in a seven-year-old boy from a town in Silesia. "Behind the story was a gold crown prepared for fraudulent purposes. . . . What is interesting for the development of dental medicine in this really not so unimportant episode is the response it aroused. Learned professors and physicians produced essays and counter-essays which debated . . . the issues of whether the gold tooth was attributable to mysterious forces of nature or astrological influences, whether it was a miracle from God or deception by Satan, whether it was a good or a bad omen" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 163 [the title page is reproduced on p 162]).

In "a very singular book on the golden tooth . . . [Horst] maintained that the phenomenon was produced from the effect partly of natural and partly of supernatural causes" (Guerini, *History of dentistry*, 215). Horst attributed the eruption of the tooth to the effect of astrological forces on the child's body, and he proceeded to describe those future events that must be portended by such an occurrence. The legend of the golden tooth produced a rather considerable literature whose significance is connected with "an important conclusion for the history of the dental art, that is to say, that even as early as 1593 there was an artificer . . . who knew how to construct a gold crown" (Guerini, 217). Thorndike mentions this book and several of the books on the golden tooth which followed (*History of magic and experimental science*, 8:371-73).

In his account of sleep walking, Horst refers to the histories of famous sleep walkers. He suggests the condition is curable, and he describes his own "cure" involving the use of sedatives.

See Durling 2460 (1596 edition); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:303-4.

The generation of human beings from eggs considered  
An early defense of ovistic preformationism

57. [HOUPEVILLE, Guillaume.] *La generation de l'homme par le moyen des oeufs, & la production des tumeurs impures par l'action des sels, defendues par Eudoxe & Philotime, contre Antigene*. Rouen: chez Jacques Lucas, 1676. Modern yapped vellum over boards, spine

hand lettered. Ink correction on p. 30 not on errata list. Title partly lightly soiled; upper corners of final four leaves lightly dampstained. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: [20], 205, [3 (last page blank)] pp.

Second edition (but see below) of an early book on generation in which the role of eggs in the production of both animals and human beings is carefully reviewed. Houppeville endorsed Harvey's observation "that an egg is the common original of all animals." In his account of ovistic preformationism, Needham enumerates some of the principal contributors and refers to "the bright little dialogue of de Houppeville [offered here]" (History of embryology, 208).

Houppeville presents his discussion in the form of an exchange, or dialogue, among three interlocutors. The first four "discourses" review the opinions of the disputants, the evidence so far as available, and the views of ancient and modern writers. Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Galen figure prominently among the ancients, Harvey foremost among the moderns. In the course of his account, Houppeville emphasizes the difference in the production of animals from the birth of humans. The final discourse concerns the production of tumors by the action of salts.

An earlier version, with a similar title and 59 pages, was published in 1675. Houppeville's *La guerison du cancer au sein* (Rouen, 1693) contains "a remarkable defense of mastectomy in cases of cancer" (Wagener, History of oncology, 77).

Houppeville is missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon* and, apart from Needham's reference to Houppeville, there is no mention of this book in any source known to me.

Krivatsy 6077.

First book on ovarian growths

58. LAMSWEERDE (or LAMZWEERDE), Jan Baptiste van. *Historia naturalis molarum uteri, in qua de natura feminis, ejusque circulari in sanguinem regressu, accuratius disquiritur*. Lugd. Batav. [Leyden]: Apud Petrum vander Aa, 1686. Contemporary vellum over boards, spine hand lettered. Inner hinges strengthened with new pastedowns. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: added engraved title page, [14], 16, [2], 17-314, 319-341, [13 (final leaf blank)] pp., 7 engraved plates (two folding). Pagination irregular but complete. Pages 51 and 133 are blank except for the running heads: pages 50 and 132 have the catchwords for pages 52 and 134 respectively.

First edition of the first book on fibroids and ovarian cysts.

"In 1668 appeared J. B. De Lamzweerde's *Historia naturalis molarum uteri* .

. . . the first published book devoted entirely to the subject of growths of the uterus. It is in many respects a remarkable contribution—a mixture of judicious observations and wildest speculations. . . . The uterus was the only organ that gave rise to these growths. . . . He divided fibroids into various types—fleshy, bloody, schirrous, watery and gaseous. De Lamzweerde is the first to report cases of fibroids and ovarian cysts, and to picture them in situ. These tumors, according to the author, assumed a variety of shapes. . . . Some masses were known to remain undisturbed—that is, without degenerative changes—for years. He made the remarkable statement that uterine moles were better treated by operation than by drugs. . . . In attempting to establish a differential diagnosis, the text states that a fibroid uterus enlarges irregularly on all sides, while the pregnant uterus enlarges only at the fundus extending towards the umbilicus” (Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 370-71).

Lamsweerde obtained his medical degree at Utrecht, after which he practiced in Amsterdam. Around 1683, he “moved to Cologne . . . where he was appointed professor extraordinary of anatomy. He translated or edited publications of other authors, and published also works written by himself” (Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, col. 1129 [for Lamsweerde’s bibliography see cols. 1129-30]).

Krivatsy 6613. See De Moulin, *History of surgery with emphasis on the Netherlands*, 104; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:658; Long, *History of pathology*, 82.

Rare book on Galenic pulse doctrines

59. LAVELLI, Jacopo. *De pulsibus ad tyrones, liber et commentarii. In primum librum prognosticorum Hippocratis*. 2 parts. Venice: apud Jo Baptistam Ciottum Senensem, 1602. Contemporary limp vellum (lightly soiled), lettered on upper edge “Jac Lavel: De Pulse.” Mostly illegible ownership notation on front flyleaf dated 1646. Title lightly stained in blank outer and upper margins; small stains in some blank margins; small defect in blank outer margins of two leaves in the first part. Lacking Y4 (blank) in the first part and T4 (second colophon leaf) in the second part. A good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box.

\$2250

Quarto. Collation: 4 unnumbered leaves, 87 numbered leaves, 4 unnumbered leaves, 79 numbered leaves. Separate titles for the two parts, each one in red and black. The colophon to the first part (Y3 verso) has “apud Marcum Antonium Zalterium, 1601.”

First edition, second issue, of an exposition of Galenic pulse doctrine.

Lavelli describes the many theories of the pulse defended during the preceding century. He reviews the different kinds of pulse mentioned in the literature and identifies those associated with disease or suggestive of an underlying abnormality. The basis of all of the competing theories remains Galen, whose writings on the pulse were available throughout the sixteenth century in editions of his collected works and as separately printed books. Lavelli’s book “[i]ncludes the Latin version of book 1 of Hippocrates’ *Prognostica* translated by Lorenzo Laurenziani and the Latin text, with commentary, of Galen’s *De pulibus and tyrones*” (Krivatsy, note

to no. 6711).

Although a substantial book, Lavelli's commentary has escaped the notice of the historians of cardiology. He is not mentioned in any of the standard histories available to me, and he is also missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*. In his *Storia della medicina Italiana* (3:288), Renzi cites Lavelli in a long list of contemporary physicians.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. of this 1602 issue at the National Library of Medicine (but fails to locate any copies of the 1601 edition in the U.S.).

Bedford, Library of cardiology, no. 17 (1602 issue); Krivatsy 6711.

### Rare book by a leading seventeenth-century physician and chemist

60. LE BOË, Frans de (also called SYLVIUS). *Totius medicinæ, idea nova. . . Opera omnia, novas potissimum super morborum causis symptomatis & curandi ratione meditationes & disputationes continenta, accessere chymia, disquisitio de lue veneræ, de peste, alijque peculiare tractatus ex indice cuique parti prafixo repetendi*. 2 parts (in one volume as issued). Paris: Apud Fredericum Leonard, 1671. Contemporary half vellum, marbled boards, spine hand lettered (and now illegible), new endpapers. Contemporary faded red ink lines in some margins; lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: part 1: [12], 454, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.; part 2: [8], 312, 321-344 pp. Pagination in second part irregular but complete. The second part has a separate title page.

First edition of a bibliographically complex book dealing with a variety of pathological conditions.

*Totius medicinæ, idea nova* consists of the first three "books"—confusingly divided into two "parts"—of a work published later as volume 1 of a two-volume work (see below). It includes a statement of Le Boë's method (part I, pp. 1-38, with the title "*Institutionum medicinæ*") and a section in the second part bearing the title *Disputationum medicarum, I-IX*, devoted to venereal disease and the plague. There is in addition a subsection titled "*De chymia*" (pp. 285-344).

This book was reissued later in 1671 as volume 1 of a two volume work entitled *Praxeos medicæ idea nova*. Volume 2, published posthumously in 1674, contains a fourth "book."

*Praxeos medicæ*, one of the author's major medical books, dealt with "various clinical diseases and pathological states and included much on physiology and pathologic physiology" (King, *Road to medical enlightenment*, 95). Le Boë is considered, if not the founder, than the principal representative of the iatrochemical school—or, according to Partington, "the culmination of iatrochemistry" (*History of chemistry*, 2:282)—who adapted the ideas of earlier writers (going back to Paracelsus) to the exigencies of medical practice: "Most of his writings were clinically

oriented, quite closely concerned with concrete disease states" (King, 95). It was, however, his close attention to recent developments in chemistry and medicine, particularly involving the former, that has made him an important figure in the history of medicine. Le Boë "occupies a not inconspicuous place in the history of physiology on account of his power and enthusiasm as a teacher. He became the founder of a school" (Foster, *History of physiology*, 147).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Cornell and National Library of Medicine.

Garrison-Morton 2197 (citing *Praxeos medicæ idea nova*, 1671-74 [erroneously mentioning four volumes instead of four "books"]); Krivatsy 6723. See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 490-92; DSB, 13:222-23; Foster, 146-52; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:587; King, 93-112; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 1929-34; Partington, 2:281-90.

#### Scarce domestic manual of simple remedies including a short pharmacy

61. LECLERC (or LE CLERC), Charles Gabriel. *La medecine aisée, contenant plusieurs remedes faciles & expérimentez pour toute sorte de maladies internes & externes: avec une petite pharmacie commode & facile à faire à toute à sorte de personnes*. Paris: Chez Etienne Michallet, premier imprimeur de Roy, 1696. Contemporary calf (nick in front joint; old five-inch scratch in rear board), spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: [22], 376, 56 pp.

First edition of an elaborate domestic manual on the treatment of a large number of diseases with "simple" remedies.

The first part of this book consists of descriptions of numerous conditions treatable without the services of a physician. The variety of common diseases susceptible of home treatment is suggested by the "Table de la medecine aisee" which extends to fourteen pages. The most common complaints are fevers and inflammations, of which there are several different kinds of each; but Leclerc covers the range of human ailments from abscess of the anus to suppression of the urine. He offers advice on treating such disorders as depraved and excessive appetite, dental problems, eye diseases, heart conditions (for example, palpitations), and ulcers, as well as diseases of pregnant women and children. The composition of the remedies recommended in the first part are given in the second part. These remedies are enumerated in the four-page "Table de la petite pharmacie." Leclerc describes many preparations containing, among other ingredients, peach blossoms, roses, and wine. There are also descriptions of balms, fermentations, oils (including almond oil), ointments, salves, and syrups.

"The book describes the preparation of various types of medicine and is of pharmaceutical chemical interest. In the 'petite pharmacie' . . . the preparations of pharmaceutical chemicals are described, many of them being derived from plants and animals" (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 2:28

[Neville has the 1697 issue, though the Science History Institute copy is dated 1696 on OCLC).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Colorado, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, and Science History Institute/Philadelphia.

Krivatsy 6756. See Garrison-Morton 5574 (Leclerc's *La chirurgie complète, par demandes et par réponses* [Paris, 1694 (Garrison-Morton has 1695)]). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:711.

### Rare sixteenth-century book of secrets

“Sweeping in scope and immensely learned in presentation”

62. LEMNIUS, Levinus. *Occulta naturæ miracula, ac varia rerum documenta, probabili ratione atque artificio conjectura duobus libris explicata, quæ studioso avidoq[ue]; lectori non tam usui sunt futura, quàm oblectamento. Antverpiæ [Antwerp]: Apud Guilielmum Simonem, 1559.* Contemporary limp yapped vellum, lacking ties, spine unlettered. Modern bookplate (Max Cointreau [see below]). Paper flaw in blank margin of f. 127. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$6750

Collation: 16 unnumbered leaves, 192 numbered leaves.

First edition of one of the most frequently reprinted and translated sixteenth-century books of secrets.

Lemnius begins with a ten-page “epistola” (dated December 1558) containing references to both classical and modern writers including Vesalius. There follow two “books,” the first comprising 22 chapters, the second, beginning on f. 95, 52 chapters. Lemnius covers anatomical and medical topics. The first book is devoted largely to generation and reproduction including monstrous births and hermaphrodites. Interestingly, two English translations emphasized Lemnius’ discussion of reproduction and sex: (1) *The secret miracles of nature in four books: learnedly and moderately treating of generation, and the parts thereof* (London, 1658) and (2) *A discourse [sic] touching generation* (London, 1667). The second book covers numerous disorders and other abnormal conditions. In the first chapter, Lemnius suggests that diseases have an organic cause rather than attributable to evil angels. Further chapters deal with madness and melancholia, epilepsy, chronic diseases, sleepwalking, syphilis (the “French pox”), drunkenness and diet, gout, the plague, and various other vexations (for example, why some men and women are barren).

Lemnius added two further “books” to the second edition published at Antwerp in 1564. The additional books are devoted to “curious” secrets having little to do

with disease or anatomy. For example, the later additions deal with the compass, the nature of gold, and the diseases of hogs, among many other “miscellaneous” subjects.

Partington refers to this book as “a jumble of miscellaneous observations” (*History of chemistry*, 2:113); while Thorndike disparages it as “a disorderly miscellany of little value” (*History of magic and experimental science*, 6:393). Both authors appears to have missed the contemporary significance of Lemnius’ book. “The interpretation of books of secrets as inferior, popular literature, plainly and simply, misses an important point about the history of sixteenth century science: underlying them all was a conception of science as a ‘venatio,’ or a hunt, a search into the deepest recesses of nature. As a general logic of discovery, this outlook was shared by many sixteenth century thinkers. . . . Jerome Cardan, professor of secrets par excellence, extended it not only to natural philosophy and the arts, but to all branches of human knowledge. . . . Even more remarkable [than the books by Cardan and Johann Wecker] for its appeal to sixteenth century readers was Levinus Lemnius’s *Occulta naturæ miracula*, first published in 1559. Sweeping in scope and immensely learned in presentation, this work professed to reveal the causes for the ‘hidden secrets of nature.’ Lemnius, a Dutch physician and humanist, admitted that there were many things in nature ‘of a hidden and unknown effect. . . .’ Nevertheless, he insisted that to cast all problematic phenomena into this category would be merely to seek easy intellectual refuge. He himself chose to take on the more profitable, though more difficult, task of finding causes for all phenomena commonly judged occult” (William Eamon, “Books of secrets in medieval and early modern science,” *Sudhoff’s Archiv* 69, no. 1 [1985]:45-46).

The first edition is a scarce book. Duveen had only a French translation (*Bibliotheca alchemica et chemica*, p. 349), while Neville had later editions and translations (*Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 2:48-49). Thorndike supplies a lengthy record of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century editions and translations (*History*, 6:393). Caillet—who calls the author “Lemne” and cites a Frankfurt, 1640, edition as the earliest—states that Levinus’ “Latin was remarkable for its purity and elegance” (*Manuel bibliographie des sciences psychiques et occultes*, no. 6478 [my translation]: see nos. 6479-81).

Durling 2770. Ferguson, *Bibliographical notes on histories of inventions and books of secrets* (Holland Press edition), vol. 2, supplement 3, pp. 31-32; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:736; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 1169-70.

Max Contreau, a former owner of this copy, was a leading French “wine and spirits” executive.

Blasius’ edition of the most important seventeenth-century book on teratology

63. LICETI, Fortunio. *De monstribus. Ex recensione Gerardi Blasii. . . . Qui monstra quædam nova & rariora ex recentiorum scriptis addidit. Editio novissima, Iconibus illustrata.* Amsterdam: Sumptibus

Andreæ Frisii, 1665. Modern quarter morocco, cloth. Former owner's signature on blank leaf at front (Howard Kelly / Phila '87 [see below]). A little ink underlining in index. Engraved title lightly soiled, lower corner minutely worn; upper margins cut close; two blank upper margins renewed slightly affecting running heads on pp. 123-26; lightly browned and foxed, and a little light dampstaining in a few blank lower corners. A good copy. \$2850

Quarto. Collation: [18 (including engraved frontispiece)], 316, [25] pp., 3 engraved plates and a total of 70 mostly half page engravings. Pagination irregular between p. 241 and p. 280.

Second, enlarged, illustrated edition of "Licetus' remarkable book on monsters, edited by Gerhard Blaes [Blasius], with a new preface, commentaries and a valuable appendix listing famous freaks discovered and described since the original publication of Licetus work (1616) up to 1664" (Hagelin, *Womans booke*, 43).

Liceti describes, and provides illustrations of, birth deformities and malformations, some imaginary, including hermaphrodites, two-headed humans, cyclops, and men with heads of dogs and other animals. His book was composed under the still powerful influence of a tradition that accepted the existence of monsters and other prodigies or composite creatures. He therefore also wrote about, and illustrated, a large assortment of strange creatures resembling human beings but depicted here with strange and remarkable features. There are also fanciful depictions of animal monsters. Liceti offered explanations for all of these creatures, which he regarded as part of the natural landscape rather than the products of divine intervention. "Licetus' treatise on monsters has been called a masterpiece of credulity. It is a collection of everything which the imagination of both the ancients and the moderns had been able to relate to human and animal monstrosities. . . . Most of the pictures are copied from broadsheets and sixteenth century works by Rueff, Paré and Aldrovandi" (Hagelin, 43). Gabka and Vaubel call Liceti's book "the first scientific work on teratology" (*Plastic surgery past and present: origin and history of modern lines of incision*, 23 [see p. 24 for an interpretation of the frontispiece to this edition]).

The first, unillustrated, edition was published in Padua in 1616. A second edition, the first to contain illustrations (a total of 57 engravings in the text), appeared in 1634. Blasius' edition includes 58 plates from the first illustrated edition and, in his "Appendix monstra quaedam nova et rariora, cum satyro indico et muliere cornuta proponens" (pp. [263]-316), twelve new, mostly half-page, engravings and three engraved plates.

Liceti, a professor of medicine and philosophy at Padua, was a prolific author. He published books on astronomy, comets, and embryology, as well as other subjects. His extensive correspondence with many leading European scientists and men of letters was published in the 1640s. "Fortunio Liceti, who studied at Bologna from 1595 to 1599, is . . . known to have seen Tagliacozzi operate. He mentioned this in two passages in the *De monstribus* [offered here] in connection with his supposition that monsters are formed in the womb if the mother who is bearing twins receives a physical shock" (Gnudi and Webster, *Life and times of Garpare Tagliacozzi, surgeon of Bologna 1545-1599*, 273-74).

Garrison-Morton 534.52 (Padua, 1616); Krivatsy 6959.



Howard Kelly, an earlier owner of this copy, was a leading American contributor to development of abdominal and gynecological surgery. See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:409-10.

Early book on the formation and composition of urinary calculi

64. MAJOR, Johann Daniel. *Historia anatomica calculorum, insolentioris figuræ, magnitudinis ac molis, in renibus clarissimi philosophi, J. Sperlingii, reportorum*. Lipsiæ [Leipzig]: Impensis Johann Barthol. Oehleri, Bibl. Excudebat Johan-Ericus Hahnus, 1662. Modern cloth-backed marbled boards, "Calculorum" in gilt on spine. Some lower margins uncut. Upper margins cut close without affecting text. A very good copy. \$1250

Quarto. Collation: 14 unnumbered leaves. A nearly half-page woodcut on the title page illustrates four oddly shaped calculi, or stones, numbered I-IV.

First edition of Major's first book, a history of the literature dealing with the formation, composition, and sometimes unusual shape and size of urinary calculi. Major has cited many contemporary, as well as sixteenth-century, writers on this subject.

Major's book is addressed to the memory of Johann Sperling who was a professor at Wittenberg when Major began his medical studies there in the late 1650s (Sperling died in 1658). After continuing his studies at Leipzig, Major proceeded to Padua where he received a medical degree in 1660. He returned to practice at Wittenberg and Hamburg before assuming the first chair of medicine at Kiel where a medical school was opened in 1665. Major is remembered for his pioneering work on blood transfusion and the intravenous infusion of drugs into the human body (see Garrison-Morton 1963).

This is the first book in Hirsch's entry for Major and the earliest book in Krivatsy's catalog.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, Illinois/Chicago, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, and UCLA.

Krivatsy 7295; Benjamin, *Catalogue of the medical history collection (UCLA)*, no. 423; Kiefer, *Catalog of history of urology and medicine (University of Illinois/Chicago)*, no. 386.

One of the earliest books on transfusion  
Including discussion of the problem of coagulation

65. MAJOR, Johann Daniel. *Chirurgia infusoria, placidis cl. virorum dubiis impugnata, cum modestâ, ad eadem, responsione*. Kiel:

Sumptibus Joh: Lüderwald, 1667. Modern blind-stamped calf (spine and cover edges gilt), red leather spine label. Contemporary signature on p. [1] (Tho:Molyneux [see below]); faded ink stamp on title and two further pages (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland / Library [library dispersed]). Tiny repairs to blank edges of several leaves; small hole in pp. 7/8 affecting four letters; light stain in blank upper corners of twenty-four leaves; browned and foxed. A good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$12,500

Quarto. Collation: [8], 328, [2] pp. Woodcuts on title and pp. 2, 203.

First edition of one of the earliest treatises on intravenous injection involving human beings. Major was the first to transfuse drugs, or medicinal substances, into the human body, and a detailed account of his experiences is contained in this book.

Independently of the English researchers on blood transfusion, Major conceived the idea of transfusing a variety of substances into the veins as a means to treat different disorders. He also identified—apparently for the first time—the problem of coagulation, and he suggested as a remedy the addition of an anti-coagulant into the injecting syringe. The famous woodcut on p. 2 illustrates Major’s technique for an intravenous infusion.

“In Germany in 1664 Johann Daniel Major . . . , who had graduated from Padua a generation after Harvey, infused medicaments intravenously and suggested the transfusion of blood. The technique of transfusion which Major advocated was similar to that of Kimpton and Brown of Boston in the early twentieth century. . . . He suggested a silver cylinder which had a cannula-like sprout at the bottom. When the cylinder was filled with blood, the latter would be injected into the recipient by a piston. As anticoagulant he suggested putting a grain of volatile ‘staghorn salt’ or ‘Salmiak Spirit’ in the cylinder” (Maluf, “History of blood transfusion,” *Journal of the history of medicine* 9 [January 1954]:60-61). According to Penury, Major recommended diluted ammonia or certain sulphur products as anti-coagulants (*Origines de la transfusion sanguine*, 8).

“In the prologue to this work [offered here], Major explains his general intent and illustrates with a striking woodcut his method of performing intravenous infusion. In the *Prodrome*, first written at Hamburg in 1664, he reviews the work of other investigators who used animals and substances such as wine, water, and poisons in their experimentation with transfusion. Major also argues the merit and originality of his own work with humans. His work included blood transfusion as well as the injection of medicinal substances. Also included in the book are letters to Major from various contemporaries who criticized his work and compared it to their own research. Major discusses their arguments and provides substantiation for his work” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 598).

Major received a medical degree at Padua in 1660. He was appointed professor of medicine at Kiel in 1665. His *Prodromus*, a brief (37-page) account of his earliest experiences with injection of drugs, was published in Leipzig in 1664.

The illustration of a transfusion on p. 2 is reproduced in *Heirs of Hippocrates*, p. 213, and in Penury, p. 7.

Garrison-Morton 1963; Krivatsy 7289. See Buess, *Historischen Grundlagen der intravenösen Injektion*, numerous references (including, at p. 41, a reproduction of a portrait of Major from a book published in 1700); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:41.

Thomas Molyneux, a former owner of this copy, was a seventeenth-century Irish physician and professor of physic at Trinity College at Dublin. "He was interested in all parts of natural science," the evidence for which his papers in the *Philosophical transactions*. In 1715 he was appointed state physician of Ireland and, in 1717, "professor of medicine in the University of Dublin. He was also physician-general of the army. . . . His published observations show him to have been an excellent physician" (*Dictionary of national biography*, 13:585). His brother William was the author of the first English-language book on optics.

See Plate 22

Landmark in the development of hematology and nephrology  
An "ingenious book" and a "legendary rarity"

66. MALPIGHI, Marcello. *De viscerum structura exercitatio anatomica. . . . Accedit dissertatio eiusdem de polypo cordis*. Bononiae [Bologna]: Ex Typographia Iacopo Monti, 1666. Modern calf (spine gilt), red leather spine label. Small filled-in hole in blank lower margin of final leaf. A fine copy. \$25,000

Quarto. Collation: [4], 172 pp.

First edition, "of legendary rarity, almost as rare as the *De Pulmonibus*, 1661, and of equal importance" (E. Weil, catalogue 32, item 222).

Malpighi was "the first to apply the [microscopical method of anatomical investigation] . . . in order to elucidate the fine structure of the bodily organs" (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 99), and the preface to *De viscerum structura* contains a defense of this approach to the study of the body's organization. "What he proposed [in this book] to say about the viscera would make it clear, Malpighi reiterates, that Nature always employs the aid of the smallest things in constructing the largest, and that her special concern is separation and, sometimes, mixture. Do not be surprised, he says in closing [his preface], to see that I have undertaken fresh labors on the brain, liver, and kidney after the most finished exercises of Willis, Glisson, Fracassati, and Bellini, for I have wished to strengthen their statements with new observations" (Adelmann, *Marcello Malpighi and the evolution of embryology*, 1:297-98).

This book is of great importance in the development of both hematology and nephrology. Malpighi's important contribution to hematology, including his discovery of red blood corpuscles, is contained in the appendix, "De polypo cordis," which is devoted to an analysis of the blood and may be regarded as an extension of his earlier work on the capillary circulation described in *De pulmonibus* (1661). By microscopic analysis, Malpighi showed that the lesions previously called "heart polyps" were the result of a process of coagulation. "Microscopic examination of a

clot of coagulium enabled Malpighi to observe, as separate components, the interlacing white fibers that arise from the conglutination of much smaller but similarly shaped filaments . . . and the red fluid that fills the interstices of these meshes of fibers. With the microscope Malpighi could perceive that the red fluid was composed of a host of red ‘atoms’: it is thus clear that the discovery of the red corpuscles . . . is surely Malpighi’s” (DSB, 9:64-65).

This book, one of the great classics of nephrology, contains fundamental discoveries on the anatomy and physiology of the kidney. Malpighi identified the glomeruli which have since born the eponymous designation “Malpighian bodies” as well as other features of anatomical significance relating to the kidney. In addition, he attempted to draw out the physiological consequences of his anatomical discoveries. *De viscerum structura* is “a landmark in understanding renal function because of its great detail and clarity. . . . So precisely were the kidneys described by Malpighi that he apparently did not feel the need to use illustrations. . . . Malpighi’s contribution to the understanding of renal function cannot be overestimated. His work on the kidney followed Bellini’s by only four years, yet his insight and the detailed nature of his observations appear to belong to a different scientific era. Physiological thought, however, had not reached the level of sophistication that could have exploited Malpighi’s anatomical observations to further elaborate the fundamentals of renal function” (Gottschalk et al., *Renal physiology: people and ideas*, 21, 23).

Malpighi’s “work on the structure of the liver, spleen, and kidneys (1666 [offered here]) did much to advance the physiologic knowledge of these viscera, and his name has been eponymically preserved in the Malpighian bodies of the kidney and spleen, This book also contains the first account of those lymphadenomatous formations (general enlargements of lymphatics with nodules in the spleen) which were fully described by Hodgkin in 1832, and which Wilks, in 1856, called Hodgkin’s disease, or pseudoleukemia” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 256).

In his definitive study of Malpighi’s writings, Adelman eulogized *De viscerum structura*: “each of its treatises [or chapters] was a notable contribution and made a significant beginning in dispelling the obscurity that has theretofore prevailed. It is certainly the ‘ingenious book’ that it was said to be in the review published in the *Philosophical transactions*” (Adelman, 1:314). Garrison called Malpighi “not only one of medicine’s greatest names, but one of its most attractive personalities” (*History*, 256).

This seems to be the copy described by Gilhofer & Ranschburg in their 1994 catalog, item 51.

Garrison-Morton 535 and 1230; Frati, *Bibliografica Malpighiana*, no. 15; Krivatsy 7331; Norman 1427. See Adelman, 1:295-315; Cole, “History of anatomical injections,” in *Studies in the history and method of science*, edited by Charles Singer, 2:294; Cole, *History of comparative anatomy*, 177-97; Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 136; Rothschild, *History of physiology*, 99-102.

See Plate 23

One of the most important early books on embryology

“The plates . . . are beautiful”

67. MALPIGHI, Marcello. *Dissertatio epistolica de formatione pulli ovo*. London: Apud Joannem Martyn, 1673. Modern calf. Carefully washed; ink stamp removed from title; small repairs in one blank outer margin and in fold of final plate. A good copy. \$4750

Quarto. Collation: [4], 42 pp., 4 folding engraved plates (numbered Ia-IV).

First edition of Malpighi's first dissertation on the embryological development of the chick. This book, and a second dissertation on the same subject bearing the title “*De vo incubato*” (published as an appendix to volume 1 of Malpighi's *Anatome plantarum* [London, 1675]), are landmarks in the history of embryology.

In 1672, in the course of his studies on the development of the chick, Malpighi “made an epochal advance in technique, discovering a method that obviated the enormous difficulties involved in attempting to study the early blastoderm in situ; he found that he could cut it off the yolk and mount it on a piece of glass for examination under the microscope. . . . [T]he new method he discovered was of enormous assistance to him” (Adelmann, Marcello Malpighi and the evolution of embryology, 2:833). Malpighi was now able to observe the development of the chick embryo in greater detail than his predecessors (among them Fabricius and Harvey) and prepare far more accurate illustrations of his findings.

The four plates accompanying the text contain a total of 35 figures illustrating the stages of development of the embryo. “The plates in which Malpighi represented the appearances he had seen in his examination of the embryo at different stages are beautiful. . . . Description of the embryo was now pushed back into the very first hours of incubation. . . . Now for the first time the blastoderm was described, the neural groove, the optic vessels, the somites and the earliest blood-vessels” (Needham, *History of embryology*, 166).

“With the *De formatione* [offered here] and the subsequent appendage [sic: second dissertation] to it (1675), Malpighi brought a fine structural content to embryology, which became a valuable aid to illustrating the morphology of the adult. So too, the study of the lower forms of life clarifies the morphology of more highly developed ones. . . . The chick fetus develops in a manner similar to that of the plant embryo . . . : from being enveloped at the start, it simultaneously ‘evolves’ and grows in size as a result of the influx of food . . . liquefied by the warmth of the nest or by the fermentation process set in motion by fecundation” (DSB, 9:65).

See Adelmann, 1:380 (for the publishing history), 2:833-39 (“Analysis of the dissertations on the chick”). Adelmann reprints the Latin text and provides an English translation (2:934-81); he reproduces the original manuscript drawings of the four plates in volume 2 following page [1004]. Needham reproduces part of plate 2 on p. 166 and part of plate 3 in his own plate XI facing p. 166, both reproduced apparently from Malpighi's *Opera*, 1686, which Needham used as his source (see his bibliography, p. 269: he gives an incorrect date for this book and cites the second dissertation as a separate book).

Garrison-Morton 469; Frati, *Bibliografica Malpighiana*, no. 22; Heirs of Hippocrates 571; Krivatsy 7335 (apparently lacking the licence leaf signed in type by Brouncker); Norman 1429; Wing M350.

With the author's highly regarded treatise on bandages accompanied by eleven engraved plates

68. MARQUE, Jacques de. Oeuvres du sieur Jacq de Marque . . . contenant. Sa Methodique introduction à la chirurgie, divisée en deux parties; en la premiere, il est discouru de la chirurgie, de la matiere & de sa fin; en la seconde, des operations & de tout ce qui concerne la pratique. . . . Ensemble son Triaté des bandages en general, en quoy consiste tout sçavoir du chirurgien en la science & pratique d'iceux. Expliquant du point en point la maniere de faire & preparer toutes sortes de bandages. Nouvelle edition reveué, corrigée & augmentée sur les manuscrits de l'auteur. Paris: Chez Jean Baptiste Loyson, 1662. Contemporary calf, spine richly gilt, leather spine label. Light stain in inner corners, and in outer corners at front, occasionally touching text but never affecting legibility; worming in blank lower margins (pp. 31-320) and blank upper margins (pp. 230-304). A very good copy.

\$2250

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), [22], 708, [6] pp. Eleven full-page engraved plates, with text on each plate, included in pagination (pp. 228, 257, 306, 355, 362, 365, 383, 384, 388, 482, 502).

First collected edition, published posthumously, incorporating previously unpublished manuscript material. Baas includes Marque among Paré's "gifted and able pupils" (Outlines of the history of medicine, 402).

Marque's Traicté des bandages de la chirurgie (Paris, 1618) was for many years the major French text on bandages. The eleven engraved plates accompanying the version of the Traicté included in this "collected works" illustrate a large number of bandages and their application. Hirsch commends Marque's surgical writings, especially his book on bandages, a subject in which Marque distinguished himself. His treatise on bandages was for a long time the most valued work on the subject (Biographisches Lexikon, 4:86). Marque was also the author of Methodique introduction a la chirurgie (Lyon, 1628), an introductory textbook of surgery, which was reprinted several times during the century, initially by itself, and later in his collected works.

Marque was a surgeon in Paris. Baas cites Marque's book on bandages in his account of French surgery which "exhibited . . . at this epoch no small number of zealous laborers, though most of them failed to make their names famous" (Outlines, 514).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, Minnesota, and National Library of Medicine.

Krivatsy 7478.

Second French book devoted to dentistry

Cited favorably by Fauchard

69. MARTIN, Barthélemy. *Dissertation sur les dents*. Paris: Chez Denys Thierry, 1679. Modern calf, spine gilt, red leather spine label. Signature on original (?) blank leaf preceding title and repeated on title (Ex Libris [illegible]). Light dampstain on lower corners touching a few letters on several pages. A very good copy. \$5000

Collation: [16], 136 pp.

First edition of the second book in French devoted entirely to dentistry.

“Benjamin [sic: Barthélemy] Martin, apothecary to the Prince de Condé, was the author of a pamphlet on the teeth, in which he gave a succinct description of these organs and spoke briefly of their diseases” (Guerini, *History of dentistry*, 241). “Like Vesalius, [Martin] rejected the notion of primary teeth having roots, first because otherwise they would not be able to make room for the permanent ones, and secondly because the permanent ones would grow in crooked . . . if there were roots in the alveolus. Thirdly, because it would be dangerous for the tender jaws of children to pull primary teeth with roots. Avoiding disease during the deciduous dentition depends above all on a proper nursemaid. . . . If the eruption of the teeth is difficult, it should be facilitated with a golden needle, and under no circumstances with a nail, because poison can be introduced into the gingiva. . . . For extraction, the pelican is used, or, if the tooth is already loose, the forceps” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 189).

“Martin’s little book is one of the three most important French dentistry works published prior to Fauchard, who in his 1728 preface pays tribute to Martin” (Hagelin and Coltham, *Odontologia: rare & important books in the history of dentistry*, 38 [the title page to Martin’s book is reproduced on p. 39]). Martin’s book, “of fourteen chapters, shows it was very extensive, thorough and should be considered an original as well as a valuable contribution to dentistry” (Weinberger, *Introduction to the history of dentistry*, 1:289).

Krivatsy 7490.

See Plate 24

Rare book on the abuses of drugs, including an early defense of van Helmont’s writings on drugs and chemistry

70. MASSARD, Jacques. [Title transcribed from the half-title to volume 1 (see below)] *Traité des panacées ou des remedes universels. Augmenté d’une seconde partie. Et d’un traité des abus de la medecine ordinaire*. 2 vols. (bound in one as issued). [Grenoble: chez l’Auteur, 1681.] Contemporary sheep (carefully repaired), spine gilt (gilt partly effaced), raised bands, leather spine label. Modern engraved bookplate (Ex Libris / EVE CHAFER / [dash] / Gratian / Opolitani). Old arithmetical calculations on rear flyleaf and pastedown. Repaired tear in half-

title touching three letters; upper margins cut close in first volume without affecting text; lightly foxed. A very good copy contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$2500

Collation: vol. 1: [26 (last leaf blank)], 151, [7], 155-200 pp., engraved allegorical plate with text following title leaf; vol. 2: [24], 64, [8], 71-115, [1] pp., engraved allegorical plate with text following title leaf. Pagination for both volumes irregular but complete.

First combined edition of a rare book on drugs, or “panacées,” originally published in two volumes in 1679-80. Volume 1 contains preliminary material published here for the first time.

Volume 1 was originally published under the title (present in this combined edition) as “Panacée, ou discours sur les effets singuliers d’un remede experiment, & commode pour la guerison de la plupart des longues maladies; même de celles qui semblent incurable. . . . Avec un Traité d’Hypocrate de la cause des maladies, & de l’ancienne medecine, traduit en François par l’Auteur.” Pages 1-151 reviews the applications and effectiveness of Massard’s panacea. Massard’s translation of Hippocrates’ treatise on “ancient medicine” is contained on pp. [153]-180. Pages 181-200, titled “Experiences de cette panacée,” include descriptions of cases in which Massard’s remedy has been successfully demonstrated and shown to be safer than many drugs in common use.

The second volume of this edition is the same as in the first edition. The title page reads “Seconde parties du Traité des panacées ou des remedes universels. Avec un Traité des abus de la medecine ordinaire. . . . Et les avis de Vanhelmont sur la composition des remedes, traduits en François par l’Auteur.” In the first part of this volume, through p. 64, Massard discusses the supposed effectiveness of universal remedies, or widely used drugs, and their improper or unsuitable application. He is particularly concerned with abuses by apothecaries. Massard reviews the effectiveness of emetics, purgatives, drugs for fevers, and antidotes for poison before proceeding to a discussion of specific diseases including epilepsy, gout, and syphilis. Pages 71-115 contain Massard’s translation or, more precisely, summary of van Helmont’s treatise on the composition of drugs.

Massard was one of the first French physicians to defend van Helmont’s views on the effectiveness of chemical remedies, his criticism of Galen and his contemporary followers, and his methods of treating fevers. Although French translations of versions of Helmont’s writings had been published in 1652 and 1670, little effort had been made to defend the Helmontian system against the criticism of the entrenched Galenists. The significance of Massard’s summary/translation is noted by Debus. In his “Avis de Vanhelmont, sur la composition des remedes” (in volume 2) Massard argued that “the work of van Helmont did indeed conform to the true medical doctrines of Hippocrates, and in his ‘Avis’ he summarized the Helmontian treatise *Pharmacopolium ac dispensatorium modernum*. In the preface to this work [Massard] attacked medicines commonly found in the shops of the apothecaries, complaining that many of these were poisonous, including the regulus of antimony. He thought that physicians should learn how to make their own prescriptions and that the study of medicine should not be separated from pharmacy or chemistry” (The French Paracelsians: the chemical challenge to medical



and scientific tradition in early modern France, 118-19).

Massard is not mentioned in the histories of medicine available to me except Baas who cites Massard for his defense of chemical remedies (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 496).

OCLC locates a copy of this 1681 edition at the National Library of Medicine. Copies of the 1679-80 edition are at Harvard and Wisconsin.

Krivatsy7531.

### Scarce Dutch surgical book with important case histories and the first account of a bone transplant

71. MEEK'REN, Job van. *Heel-en geneeskonstige aanmerkkingen*. Amsterdam: By Casparus Commelij, 1668. Contemporary yapped vellum over boards (lightly soiled; old orange stain on spine, small piece torn from top), spine hand lettered. Bookplates of Johann Blumenbach (hand written), William F. Petersen, and Hans H. Reese mounted on front pastedown (see below). Small rectangular piece renewed in blank lower margin of title; dampstain in lower corners of a few leaves at front and back touching beginning or end of two or three lines on some pages. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$6250

Collation: engraved frontispiece, [20], 255, [1], 255-495, [13] pp. First page numbered 255 contains a full-page engraving (verso of this leaf is blank); there are in addition engravings within the text. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition containing a large number of surgical cases from the practice of one of the principal Dutch surgeons of the time.

Meekren's book comprises a lengthy record of surgical cases as well as numerous descriptions of abnormalities. It is memorable for the first, admittedly controversial, account of a bone graft. This is the first book on this subject cited by Garrison-Morton, though some historians question the veracity of Meek'ren's informant, a Russian missionary who described in a letter the use of a piece of bone from a dog's skull to remedy a human cranial defect. This is nevertheless the first mention of the feasibility of transplantation of bone. Meek'ren's account appears in the opening chapter devoted to cranial fractures (pp. 7-8). Santoni-Rugiu and Sykes describe the procedure (*History of plastic surgery*, 142, 294; see also Zeis, *Index of plastic surgery*, translated by Patterson, nos. 257 and 258).

Meek'ren's book is noteworthy for additional surgical innovations. Meek'ren was responsible for the first operation for the surgical repair of wry-neck, and an illustration of the condition is present on p. 177 (see Valentine, *Geschichte der Orthopädie*, 111 [including a reproduction of the engraved plate]). In connection with his account of eye surgery, Meek'ren describes an instrument invented by him, "a conical needle for the removal of hypopyon," and he also mentions "extirpation of the eyeball—a rare procedure at that time—using the instrument devised by Bartisch" (Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 1539 [citing the

Latin translation from 1682)). Guerini describes two of Meek'ren's contributions to oral surgery, both of them involving extirpation of "tumors" in the gums (*History of dentistry*, 239-40).

Lindeboom states that Meek'ren acquired his medical knowledge as an apprentice surgeon in Amsterdam, by attending the lectures of Nicolaas Tulp (a famous anatomist and surgeon), and "by reading, for he was well-acquainted with the special literature" (*Dutch medical biography*, col. 1294). Lindeboom mentions several of Meek'ren's surgical accomplishments. "Collections of medical case histories were much favoured reading in the seventeenth century. Among the Dutch producers of such collections Tulp, Ruysch, Van Meekeren and Van Roonhuyze held a foremost place. . . . [Meek'ren] was a well-read man and apparently conversant with Latin. In his book [offered here] he mentions about seventy authors together with references to the relevant sources, and some thirty more without, whom he apparently cites at second hand. . . . Van Meekeren carefully recorded the remarkable cases he saw in his practice: a number of them have been brought together in [this book]" (*De Moulin, History of surgery with emphasis on the Netherlands*, 142). A German translation of this book was published in 1675 and a Latin translation in 1682.

Garrison-Morton 5735; De Moulin, 142, 144-45; Krivatsy 7673. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:149.

Former owners of this copy include Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, considered the founder of anthropology who also contributed to anatomy and medical bibliography: see Garrison-Morton, six citations; Hirsch, 1:576-77; and William Ferdinand Petersen, the author of an important multi-volume work on medical climatology (*Garrison-Morton* 1781).

See Plate 25

Rare first German edition of the preceding book

72. MEEK'REN, Job van. Rare und wunderbare chyrurgisch- und genesskünstige Anmerckungen: Wie solche vor fünff Jahren, und also Kurtz nach seinem, des Authoris, tödtlichen Hintritt, auf vielfältiges Anhalten und Begehren, denen Kunstliebenden zu Gefallen, ans Liecht gegeben, nunmehr aber auch der Hochteutschen Nation zu Nutz getreulich übersetzt und zum Bruck befördert. Durchgehends mit Kupffern gezieret, und mit einem vollkommenen Register versehen. Nürnberg: In Verlegung Paul Fürstens, 1675. Contemporary vellum over boards (soiled; front inner hinge repaired), spine hand lettered. Foxing; outer edges of first two blank leaves and frontispiece very slightly frayed; repaired short tear in pp. 433/434. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$4000

Collation: engraved frontispiece, [14], 537, [23] pp. Numerous engraved and woodcut illustrations.

First edition in German and rarer than the Dutch first edition, which is itself rare.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, National Library of Medicine, and UCLA.

Krivatsy 7675.

Most important seventeenth-century book  
on contagious diseases in armies

73. MINDERER, Raymund. *Medicina militaris, seu libellus castrensis. Euporista ac facile parabilia medicamenta comprehendens. Id est: Gemaine Handstücklein zur Kreigs Artzney gehörig. Mit wolgegründten Experimenten gezieret und den gemainen Soldaten Ritter und Knechten zum nutzen an Tag gegeben.* Augsburg: Gedruckt durch Andrean Aperger, 1620. Modern vellum over boards, spine hand lettered. Two ink stamps on title (Klausner von Eichfels / Schlosberg, Lienz, Tirol; the second stamp is illegible). Tiny repaired hole in title; faint dampstain in some blank lower margins. A very good copy.

\$4500

Collation: [16], 232, [7] pp.

First edition of the most important seventeenth-century book on military hygiene and the handling of communicable diseases in military encampments, "Some 30 books on contagious diseases in armies were published [during the seventeenth century], the most notable being the *Medicina militaris* (1620 [offered here]) by Raimund Minderer" (Garrison, Notes on the history of military medicine [Hildesheim, 1970], 118).

Although the first few words of the title are in Latin, the text is in German. *Medicina militaris* consists of two parts. The first part deals with the treatment of wounds and offers advice on the removal of projectiles from the body. The recommendations governing wound care are addressed to surgeons in the field. In the second part, Minderer offers practical advice to soldiers (or patients) about self-care, including the use of preparations available to laymen. He also encourages patients to avoid incompetent surgeons. The book, written in German to make it more accessible to soldiers, "gives a good idea of the position of military surgery during the Thirty Years' War" (Garrison-Morton).

Minderer began his medical studies at the University of Ingolstadt in 1590 and seven years later received his medical degree. After a period of travel, he settled in Augsburg in 1606 where he practiced medicine and devoted himself to the treatment of wounds. Dezeimeris refers to Minderer as a "écrivain estimé sur la médecine militaire, au commencement du dix-septième siècle" (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, p. 584).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Minnesota, National Library of Medicine (defective [not in Krivatsy and acquired later]), and New York Academy of Medicine.

Garrison-Morton 2145. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:215.

“A great treatise on tuberculosis containing an excellent clinical description of wasting”

74. MORTON, Richard. *Phthisiologia seu exercitationes de phthisi tribus libris comprehensae. Totumque opus variis historiis illustratum*. London: Imp[r]ensis Samuelis Smith, 1689. Modern blind-stamped calf, spine gilt, two red leather spine labels. Cross references entered by hand on a few pages, and a little ink underlining. Short repaired tear in one leaf (a1); three blank lower margins repaired (pp. 299-304); light dampstain in blank lower edges; browned. A good copy. \$4500

Collation: [24], 411, [5] pp.

First edition of the most important early English book on tuberculosis, “an immortal work . . . [in which for] the first time symptoms of consumption were connected with pathological findings” (Webb, *Tuberculosis*, *Clio medica* series, 60). This book also contains the first notice of the condition subsequently named “anorexia nervosa.”

In reviewing the development of knowledge of tuberculosis, Lawrason Brown notes that by the closing years of the seventeenth century “nothing was known concerning phthisis before the stage of ulceration . . . [and that the first noteworthy advance was made by] Richard Morton . . . who published in 1689 his famous *Phthisiologia*. In this work he described the evolution of the tubercle, stating that the ulceration proceeded from the tubercle which, he considered, arose from glands” (*Story of clinical pulmonary tuberculosis*, 11).

Morton “left a great treatise on tuberculosis containing an excellent clinical description of wasting. He described not only the physical deterioration from pulmonary tuberculosis but included other cachectic illnesses such as prolonged jaundice, gouty arthritis, and intermittent fevers. The spread of phthisis by contagion, which pursued a rapid fulminating course or developed into chronic consumption, was clearly presented. He believed that fresh air was helpful in prevention, recognized the hereditary disposition, differentiated two types of fever . . . and identified cough and loss of weight as pathognomonic signs of pulmonary consumption” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 137).

“Morton’s *Phthisiologie* is a treatise of the highest value. Following the method of Sydenham, it is based on his own clinical observations, with very little reference to books. All the conditions of wasting which he had observed care described without regard to the anatomical origin of the wasting” (*Dictionary of national biography*, 13:1054). This approach to wasting disorders accounts for the description, in the first chapter, of the condition later named “anorexia nervosa.” Morton described this disorder as a form of nervous consumption, or nervous atrophy, occasionally

encountered in England but more frequently affecting persons who have returned from Virginia. "Morton was the first who noted the characteristic triad [definitive for anorexia nervosa, namely,] . . . loss of appetite, amenorrhoea and extreme wasting without lassitude and in the absence of 'distemper of the lungs, or of any other entrail'" (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 230).

An English translation was published in London in 1694.

Garrison-Morton 3216 ("first application of the principles of pathology to the study of pulmonary tuberculosis"); Krivatsy 8132; Norman 1555; Wing M2831. See Burke, *Historical chronology of tuberculosis*, 17; Webb, 60-62.

#### Rare seventeenth-century Spanish book on medical botany

75. MURLLO y VELARDE, Tomás de (or Tomás Murillo Velarde y Jurado). *Tratado de raras, y peregrinas yervas, que se han hallado en esta corte, y sus maravillosas virtudes, y la diferencia que ay entre el antiguo abrotana, y la natural, y legitima planta buphthamo. Y unas anotaciones a les yerbas mandragoras, macho, y hembra*. Madrid: Francisco Sanz, 1674. Modern sheep, spine gilt, red leather spine label. A little ink underlining on two pages. Small repair to blank margin of leaf 15; short repaired tear in one leaf slightly affecting two letters. A very good copy. \$3000

Quarto. Collation: [24], 8 pp., followed by leaves numbered 9-50. Engraved arms of the dedicatee on the title page and four botanical engravings, each occupying slightly over half a page, on leaves 9r, 15v, 19r, and 31v.

First edition of a treatise on medical botany containing descriptions of several plants, including chamomile and mandrake, and relating their medical properties and magic qualities (or "marvelous virtues").

The author demonstrates considerable familiarity with the early botanical literature. Among the numerous authorities cited in the text and in side notes are Aristotle, Avicenna, Dioscorides, Galen, Hippocrates, Mattioli, and Pliny as well as biblical sources. The somewhat primitive engravings include two conventional depictions of the male and female mandrake root illustrating that plant issuing from the heads of, respectively, a naked man and a naked woman.

Murillo was a mid-seventeenth century Spanish physician. He was a professor at the university at Granada and served for a time as physician to King Philip IV. He was the author of at least seven books (cited by Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:305).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Hunt Library (but not in the printed catalog), National Library of Medicine, UCLA, and Wisconsin.

Krivatsy 8212. See Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*,

8:522 (referring to another book by Murillo).

See Plate 26

Early discussion of the culinary and nutritional merits of fish by an “eminent physician and author” and “excellent dietician”

76. NONNIUS (NUÑEZ), Ludovicus (Luiz; Louis). *Ichthyophagia sive de piscium esu commentarius*. Antverpiæ [Antwerp]: Apud Petrum & Joannem Belleros, 1616. Modern half calf, marbled boards, two black leather spine labels. English names for the fish on the three-page “Nomenclator piscium” entered in ink at an early time; neat underlining and occasional marginalia. Small piece torn from blank outer margin of pp. 155/156. A very good copy. \$3750

Collation: [16], 176, [16] pp.

First edition of one of the earliest books to consider the desirable, as well as undesirable, culinary and nutritional features of a variety of fish.

Nonnius (or Nuñez [see below]) published later an important book on diet. In this book, he deals with both the tastiness and dietary value of various kinds of fish or, more generally, inhabitants of rivers and oceans. He therefore covers both fresh water and salt water species. There is discussion of crab, eel, halibut, perch, pike, red mullet, oyster, sole, and trout. A three-page list of the species of fresh and salt water species dealt with in the text is included in the preliminary matter.

Hirsch refers to a great number of Spanish and Portuguese physicians named “Nuñez” (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:392), while Sondervorst mentions several generations of Spanish physicians, members of a family named “Nuñez,” who settled in Antwerp in the later years of the sixteenth century. The author of the book offered here was born in either 1553 or 1555 (the sources disagree). He studied medicine and philosophy at Louvain before practicing medicine at Antwerp. His book on the merits and demerits of various kind of fish was followed, in 1627, by his *Diæteticon* which revealed Nonnius to be “an excellent dietician” and established his reputation (Sondervorst, *Histoire la médecine belge*, 117 [see p. 116 for a reproduction of a portrait of Nonnius]). Kagan refers to Nonnius as an “eminent physician and author” (*Jewish medicine*, 125). The author adopted the name “Nonnius” as a Latinized version of “Nuñez.”

Friedenwald, *Jewish luminaries in medical history . . . and a catalogue*, p. 120; Krivatsy 8338 (defective); Vicaire, *Bibliographie gastronomique*, col. 626.

Highly regarded gastronomical treatise which established the author’s reputation as “an excellent dietician”

77. NONNIUS (NUÑEZ), Ludovicus (Luiz; Louis). *Diæteticon sive de re cibaria libri IV*. Secunda editio et auctior. Antverpiæ [Antwerp]: Ex Officina Petri Belleri, 1645. Contemporary yapped vellum over boards, spine hand lettered. Paper flaw in blank outer margin of pp. 453/454; small light ink stain on p. 474. A very good copy.

\$2500

Collation: engraved title page, [22], 526, [2 (colophon on recto; verso blank)] pp. The engraved title depicts Ceres, Bacchus, Neptune, and Diana making offerings to the god of Medicine.

Second edition of the author's highly regarded gastronomical treatise which established his reputation as "an excellent dietician" (Sondervorst, *Histoire la médecine belge*, 117).

In this book Nonnius sought to present as complete an account as possible of everything known about the nutritional value of food within the context of his voluminous reading of the relevant literature. There is much on the views of the ancient writers on the dietetic values of various kinds of food and drink: Nonnius seems to have read everything extent in Greek and Latin bearing on this subject! The *Diæteticon* begins with a discussion of the composition of meals in general. The following four "books" cover, first, vegetables and fruit; second, meat, game, and fowl; third, fish (the subject of Nonnius' book published in 1616); and, fourth, wine and other beverages.

Krivatsy 8336; Vicaire, *Bibliographie gastronomique*, cols. 626-27 (with a long note). See Cagle, *A matter of taste: a bibliographical catalogue of international books on food and drink*, nos. 18 (first edition) and 19 (1646 edition).

Rare book in German by Paracelsus  
in a handsome contemporary binding

78. PARACELUSUS. *Etliche Tractaten vor in Truck nie auskommen. Vom Podagra und seinen speciebus, vom Schlag. Von der fallender Sücht. Von der Daubsücht oder Unsinnigkeit. Vom Kaltenwehe. Von der Colica. Von dem Bauchreissen. Von der Wassersücht. Vom Schwinen oder Aridura. Vom Schwinen oder Schwind-sücht Hectica. Von Farbsüchten. Von Würmen. Vom Stüllauf*. Cöln [Cologne]: Durch die Erben Arnoldi Byrckmanni, 1564. Contemporary blind-stamped pigskin with the gilt coat-of-arms of Augustus I, Elector of Saxony, on each cover (and containing his monogram AHZSK); spine hand lettered. Binding lightly soiled; tiny wormhole in front joint and a little worming in pastedowns; tiny hole in final leaf; traces of very light dampstaining in a few margins. A very good copy enclosed in a

morocco-backed cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$11,500

Quarto. Collation: [8], 167 pp.

First edition of this collection of eight tracts of which only one—the first one on gout—seems to have been published earlier and then in a somewhat different version. The other tracts deal with the practice of medicine, shock, epilepsy, colic, edema, vertigo, and parasitic worms.

The tract on gout is the longest and of particular interest, since Paracelsus was reputed preeminent in curing this disorder as well as epilepsy (also discussed in this book) and leprosy. Paracelsus is believed to have composed a large number of “books” of varying length, most of which remained unpublished at the time of his death in 1541. Following his death, efforts were made to publish his manuscripts, which were then dispersed and held by various owners. The early editions are now rare, with those published in the vernacular (i.e., German) particularly so.

Paracelsus is remembered for his introduction of chemical preparations into medicine, and for his insistence on the benefits of ingestion of carefully controlled amounts for curing a variety of disorders. “Chemical therapy had been used chiefly externally by the ancients, but Paracelsus recognized the superiority of chemicals taken internally over the traditional, mostly herbal, internal medicines. He imposed strict controls upon their use, however, holding that chemicals must be given only in moderate doses (in contrast to the toxic doses of mercury then used in treating syphilis) and only in detoxified form” (DSB, 10:307). Therefore, when employing chemical remedies, Paracelsus attempted to prescribe a dosage that was exactly suited to the needs of the patient, a policy that involved some experimentation and the use of a variety of preparations. He “used many preparations of metals (iron, lead, copper, antimony and mercury) in medicine, clearly recognizing their poisonous properties” (Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:145).

“Far in advance of his time, Paracelsus discarded Galenism and the four humors, and taught physicians to substitute chemical therapeutics for alchemy; he attacked witchcraft and the strolling mountebanks who butchered the body in lieu of surgical procedure; he opposed the silly uromancy and starcraft; he was the first to write on diathetic (tartaric) and miners’ occupational diseases, and the first to establish a correlation between cretinism and endemic goiter; he was ahead of his time in noting the geographic differences of disease” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 206).

Sudhoff, in his *Biographia Paracelsica*, has a lengthy description of the contents of this book (see pp. 96-100). For an earlier printing of Paracelsus’ writing on gout, see Sudhoff, no. 55.

This copy bears the coat-of-arms of Augustus I, Elector of Saxony, 1553-86, a figure of some importance in the history of the rise of Lutheranism in Western Europe.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, National Library of Medicine, Washington University, and Yale.

Durling 3465; Sudhoff, no. 63. See DSB, 10:304-13; Partington, 2:115-51.

See Plate 27

Thirty-three biographies and portraits of professors at the University of Padua in the late seventeenth century



79. PATIN, Charles. *Lyceum Patavium, sive icones et vitæ professorum, Patavii, MDCLXXXII. Publice docentium. Pars prior* [all published], theologos, philosophos & medicos complectens, Patavii [Padua]: Typis Petri Marie Frambotti, 1682. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, red leather spine label. Samuel Radbill's engraved bookplate remounted on front pastedown (see below). Faint damp-staining affecting the inner quarter of the first seven leaves and the upper quarter and inner margins from p. 123 to the end. A good copy.

\$1850

Collation: engraved frontispiece, 128, 125-137, [3] pp., 33 engraved plates (portraits). Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of Patin's biographical sketches, each accompanied by an engraved portrait, of professors at the University of Padua and including his own autobiography, and bibliography, on pp. 77-104. Thirteen of the subjects were members of the medical faculty (see below).

Charles Patin was the second son (of four), and apparently the favorite, of his father Guy, a famous Parisian physician. Charles showed great promise as an anatomist and antiquary but became involved, possibly inadvertently, in court intrigue and was forced into exile. He was moderately prolific. "In 1682, Charles Patin published a volume of 'The lives and pictures of the professors of the University of Padua,' including his own life and portrait as professor of surgery among them. This autobiographic sketch . . . is disappointing in that it throws no light on the reason for his exile. He related with complacency the many honors he has received since leaving his native land, and expresses the happiness which filled his life at the time he wrote" (Packard, *Guy Patin and the medical profession in Paris in the XVIIth century*, 133, 135 [see p. 134 for a production of the title page to Patin's book]).

Immediately following his exile, Patin visited several countries including Germany, England, and Switzerland, and in 1673 he published an account of his travels. He "settled at Padua where he was made a professor of medicine in 1677. He became widely known as an antiquarian, and is one of the most distinguished numismatists in the history of our profession" (Osler, *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, no. 5272 (note to another book by Patin)).

Krivatsy 8655. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:525; Packard, 122-35.

Loose at the front is a manuscript list of the thirteen members of the medical faculty compiled by Samuel Radbill, a former owner of this copy. Radbill was a medical book collector and the author of *Bibliography of medical ex libris literature* (Los Angeles, 1951).

"The best contemporary advice for dealing with difficult labor"

With two supplementary papers by Peu bound at the back

80. PEU, Philippe. *La pratique des acouchemens*. Paris: Chez Jean Boudot, 1694. Contemporary calf, richly gilt new calf spine, red leather spine label. Engraved bookplate (Docteur François Moutier [see below]). Title partly lightly stained; lightly browned; traces of pencil erasures on a few pages. A very good copy. \$3250

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), [24], 613, [1], 15, [1], 114, [2] pp., 8 engraved plates bound after p. 454.

First edition of one of the major seventeenth-century French books on obstetrics. This copy is distinguished by two supplementary papers by Peu bound at the back. Peu's important book, "based on four thousand deliveries, gave directions for delivery and version in case of foot presentations, following the ideas of Benivieni" (Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 556).

This book contains the best contemporary advice for dealing with difficult labor and a recommendation in favor of complete removal of the placenta. Peu "delivered breeches with the aid of a bandage [and] advised external and internal manipulation in cases of transverse presentation" (Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 406). His book is now "counted among the best [obstetric texts] of the period" (Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 3:709 [my translation]).

Seven of the plates illustrate presentations; the final plate depicts instruments.

Bound at the back are two supplementary papers that are rarely present: (1) "Reponse à l'avertissement [by François Mauriceau]," 15 pages; and (2) "Reponse de Mr. Peu aux observations particulieres de Mr. Mauriceau sur la grossesse et l'accouchement des femmes," 114 pages.

Krivatsy 8871 (and see the note).

François Moutier, a former owner of this copy, was a French neurologist and, later, gastroenterologist. He formed a great medical library which was dispersed in a series of Paris auctions.

Rare surgical treatise by one of Paré's pupils

Fourth recorded copy

81. PIGRAY, Pierre. *La chirurgie, mise en theorique et pratique: deduite & distincte en douze livres*. Paris: Chez Jamet & Pierre Mettaier, 1600. Modern blind-stamped calf, spine gilt, black leather spine label. Probably eighteenth-century engraved bookplate remounted on front pastedown (intertwined italic initials); early illegible signature on title. Title soiled; old water stains in some upper and lower corners extending into text at front; repaired worm trail in first fourteen

leaves with loss of a few letters. A good copy contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$7500

Collation: [16], 654, [2 (blank)], [21] pp.

First edition, of great rarity, of Pigray's surgical text. It incorporates the teachings of Paré. Pigray was one of Paré's pupils and during his lifetime was instrumental in the perpetuation of Paré's surgical legacy. Pigray also helped to edit several editions of Paré's *Oeuvres*.

Pigray's *Chirurgie* was published first in this French edition and later, following revision, in Latin. In this, Pigray's first book, the author presented a clear statement of Paré's surgical teachings. Deziemeris considers this book a well-done version of Paré but fails to cite this 1600 edition which he presumably did not know existed. He calls Pigray one of the celebrated sixteenth-century surgeons (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, p. 716). Baas includes Pigray among Paré's "gifted and able pupils" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 402).

Wangensteen describes in some detail Pigray's method of operating for strangulated hernia. He cites a 1615 edition of Pigray's surgical text published in Rouen. See *Rise of surgery*, 112 and note 26 (on p. 613).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine and New York Academy of Medicine.

Durling 3651. See Doe, *Bibliography of the works of Ambroise Paré*, 77, 93, 108, 117, 124; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:606.

Important collection of writings on obstetrics and gynecology and "an observation of great moment" in cardiology

82. PINEAU, Severin. *De virginitatis notis, gravitate & partu*. Lugd. Batavor [Leyden]: Apud Franciscos Hegerum & Hackium, 1639. Contemporary unlettered yapped vellum over boards. Engraved bookplate (Docteur François Moutier [see below]); illegible signature in blank upper margin if engraved title. Repaired tears in two folding plates. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: [8 (including engraved title)], 183, [3], 272, [40] pp.; 3 folding engraved plates and 2 folding tables included in page count. Due to a printer's error, the second and third folding plates are marked for placement at pp. 220/221 and 227/228 (where they are inserted in this copy) instead of following pp. 120 and 126 (where they belong).

First edition of this collection of works dealing with embryology, gynecology, and obstetrics to contain Pierre Gassendi's description of the foramen ovale of the adult heart. Gassendi's brief paper was reissued in subsequent editions of this book but does not exist as a separately printed version.

This collection was first published in 1597 but without Gassendi's paper containing his demonstration of the vestigial foramen ovale in the adult heart and the percolation of the blood across the septum. Gassendi's "De septo cordis perv-

io,' an interesting treatise on the heart, is here published for the first time. . . . Gassendi here gives the first description of the foetal foramen ovale cordis and the vestiges of it in the heart of the adult, thus finally proving the impervious nature of the interventricular septum" (Hagelin, *Womans Booke*, 37). "In 1640 [sic: 1639], Gassendi . . . published, in a volume (by himself and three others) . . . , a brief note on a demonstration of the existence of the vestigial foramen ovale in the adult. This was not Gassendi's discovery but merely a note or report of an anatomic dissection he had witnessed during his professorship at Aix. It is, however, an observation of great moment . . . because the question of the perviousness of the septum of the heart was an important anatomic consideration vitally necessary to the establishment of the fact of the circulation of the blood" (Willius and Keys, *Classics of cardiology*, 83).

In addition to Gassendi's paper, this books reprints (1) Pineau's work on the anatomical signs of virginity, first published with other material in 1597. It deals as well with cardiology, embryology, and gynecology; (2) Ludovico Bonacioli's (Luigi Bonacciuoli's) *Enneas muliebris* ("De foetus formatione"), a book dealing with gynecology and the formation of the fetus. The first part of Bonacioli's book was published in 1502 and apparently written for Lucrezia Borgia. The second part was published for the first time in the 1597 edition of Pineau's book. Bonacioli was a physician in Ferrara. (3) Felix Platter's "De origin partium, earumque in utero conformatione," on female anatomy, formed part of his *De corporis humani structura et usa* (Basle, 1583), a work instrumental in spreading Vesalian ideas to Northern Europe.

Garrison-Morton 802 (citing Pineau's 1597 book); Krivatsy 9008; Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 210 (1663 edition and erroneously stating that the first edition of Gassendi is 1650). For discussion of Gassendi's paper see Tallmadge, *Bulletin of the history of medicine* 7 (1939):429-57; Weil, "Echo of Harvey's *De motu cordis* (1628) 1628 to 1657," *Journal of the history of medicine* 12, no. 2 (April 1957):170 (under the erroneous date 1640); Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 57, 384; Willius and Keys, 81-85.

François Moutier, a former owner of this copy, was a French neurologist and, later, gastroenterologist. He formed a great medical library which was dispersed in a series of Paris auctions.

#### Rare book on the motion of the heart and the movement of the blood

83. PISSINI (or PISSINIO or PISSINIUS), Sebastiano. *De cordis palpitationi cognoscenda, & curanda. Libri duo.* Frankfurt: apud Claudium Marnium & heredes Joannis Aubrii, 1609. Contemporary limp vellum (lacking ties), spine hand lettered. Modern engraved book-plate (A. Bernardes de Oliveira [see below]); clipping of bookseller's description of this copy mounted on front flyleaf (Goldschmidt,

London, catalogue 84, no. 290); illegible notation on lower margin of title. Foxed and browned (heavy on gathering N); small defect in blank outer edges of three leaves (pp. 59-64). A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$8500

Collation: 193, [23] pp.

First edition of a rare book on the irregular action of the heart which contains suggestive passages dealing with the movement of the blood.

Pissini's study is divided into two books of sixteen and five chapters respectively which deal with diagnosis and prognosis of presumed heart disease. There are also recommendations regarding treatment. The author acknowledges the seriousness of an irregular pulse, accepts the concept of the heart's "motion," and refers to the motion of the blood. He seems to approach the concept of the blood's "circulation," but it does not appear that he articulated a Harveian concept of circulation. There are numerous references to Galen and the ancient writers and a few to sixteenth-century physicians.

Pissini's book is noteworthy for the early account of the heart's action and for the discussion of the movement of the blood. Although he does not explicitly state that the blood circulates in the way described by Harvey twenty years later, Pissini does describe the blood's movement through the veins, and suggests that the spleen prepares the blood for the arteries and the heart. His book seems to confirm Garrison's contention that "the truth about the circulation was literally staring in the face of any observer who had eyes to see or wit to discover it" (*History of medicine*, 246).

In his attempt explain heart disease—the evidence for which pulse irregularities, in modern terminology "arrhythmias"—Pissini speculated that "thickened" blood had been unable to reach the "little cavities of the arteries in the vicinity of the heart," a conclusion consistent with a theory involving the circulation of the blood in the veins (see Leibowitz, *History of coronary heart disease*, 59, note 18). Pissini therefore attributed the slowing down of, or irregularities in, the pulse to clotting of the blood and consequent failure to flow in a normal way, with the result that the action of the heart was impaired and the patient became unconscious or died.

Baas refers to this book as among the few early works on pathological conditions containing observations based on autopsies (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 510).

Pissini was a physician from Lucca. Due perhaps to its rarity, Pissini's book is not cited in any of the histories of cardiology available to me or by Hirsch in his *Biographisches Lexikon*. Renzi notices Pissini's book at the end of a paragraph devoted to Annibale Albertini's *De affectionibus cordis* published in Venice in 1618 (*Storia della medicina italiana*, 4:445).

This copy was among the books belonging to A. Bernardes de Oliveira sold at an auction by Swann Galleries in New York City on 1 October 1981 (sale 1232, lot 379, \$850. [hammer price]).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Kansas State, National Library of Medicine, and Wisconsin.

Krivatsy 9037.

See Plate 28

Important in the evolution of knowledge about mental illness with numerous noteworthy observations on other topics

84. PLATTER, Felix. *Observationum, in hominis affectibus plerisque, corpori [et] animo, functionum læsione, dolores, aliæve molestiæ [et] vitio incommodantibus, libri tres. Ad praxeos illius tractatus tres, quorum primus functionum læsiones, secundus delores, tertius vitia continet, accommodati. In quibus eo ordine, diversorum, progressus, eventus, curationes, vii ab authore hæc observata tractataque fuerunt, historicè describuntur.* Basel: Impressa Ludovici König, Typis Conradi Waldkirchii, 1614. Contemporary yapped vellum over boards, spine hand lettered (lettering effaced). Contemporary marginalia and underlining on twenty-two pages. Foxing; tiny wormhole in blank outer margin of first four leaves; a few letters lost on p. 530 due to printing error. A very good copy. \$3850

Collation: [48], 845 pp.

First edition of the author's final book memorable for contributing to development of several medical specialties: it is cited three times in Garrison-Morton. Platter's *Observationum*, published in the year of his death, "contains rigorous descriptions of human ailments and the search for their causes, as well as accounts of gynecological diseases and investigations of the infectious nature of illness" (DSB, 11:33).

This book is particularly important for the discussion of mental illness. Platter was one of the first physicians to attempt a "scientific" study of diseases affecting the mind. Platter compiled one of the earliest classifications of mental disease which he traced, for possibly the first time, to a cerebral origin although without fully emancipating himself from the notion of supernatural, or demonic, influences. He is credited, therefore, with "a carefully thought-out classification of mental diseases in which the emphasis was put on idiots, morons, cretins, and mute, repressed, so called melancholia. Platter believed that the causes of these condition were in the brain . . . [and] spoke of the dryness of the brain as a cause of mental diseases"; but while advocating the use of purgatives and other medical treatment, he "was unable to deny either the devil or Galen" and the role of the seasons in producing the symptoms of mental illness (Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 259-60). Platter made a special effort to acquire firsthand knowledge of these disorders. He "went to far so far as to live in the dark dungeons in which idiots and psychotics were kept. He was a serious doctor, endowed with a true medical curiosity, and he wanted to know how these wretches fared and what their troubles were . . . [but he] came out of the dungeons refreshed with new observations but carrying with him into the open not a little of the darkness in which he lived" (ibid., 24).

Platter was one of the leading seventeenth-century contributors to pathology.

During a period of “fifty years [he] dissected more than three hundred bodies, making numerous observations of pathologic-anatomical value. Platter, a practicing physician also, made a classification on the basis of symptoms” (Long, *History of pathology*, 66-67). Platter’s book contains a seminal discovery in pediatrics. “To pediatrics . . . he made one contribution of great value: the description of thymus death” (Ruhräh, *Pediatrics of the past*, 239). Platter’s report, on p. 172 of this book, of an infant’s death from hypertrophy of the thymus is the first in the medical literature. Ruhräh provides a translation of the relevant passage. In his discussion of thymic death, Rolleston assigns priority to Platter’s report of “fatal stridor and dyspnoea in a male infant aged 5 months” (*Endocrine organs in health and disease with an historical review*, 446).

The first description of the deformity of the fingers known as “Dupuytren’s contracture” appears in this book (Garrison-Morton 4297.9). This volume is also distinguished by one of the earliest reports, if not the first, of a meningioma (Garrison-Morton 4511.1).

Baas states that Platter was “a zealous and careful observer . . . [and] the earliest systematic nosologist, dividing diseases into three classes” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 410). Platter was the first physician in Northern Europe to promote Vesalius’ anatomical discoveries, and he published a noteworthy anatomical text in 1583.

Garrison-Morton 3789, 4297.9, and 4511.1; Krivatsy 9073; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 373; Norman 1716 (defective). See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, pp. 723-24 (“l’un des meilleurs observateurs, et l’un des écrivains les plus judicieux du seizième siècle”); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:625-26.

Obstetrician’s experiences spanning thirty years: “his case reports have a rare charm in their simplicity and clarity”

85. PORTAL, Paul. *La pratique des accouchemens soutenue d’un grand nombre d’observations*. Paris: De l’imprimerie Gabriel Martin, et se vend Chez l’Auteur, 1685. Contemporary calf, rebacked, original spine preserved. Modern bookplate (Docteur François Moutier [see below]; early signature on title (G. G. DeMaupoint). A very good copy.  
\$2750

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), [20], 368 pp., 8 engraved plates.

First edition of one of the principal seventeenth-century books on obstetrics.

“[T]his eminently practical treatise [was] based upon Portal’s personal experiences and observations collected over more than thirty years. His case reports have a rare charm in their simplicity and clarity, and reveal the sincerity of the author and his unique talent as an observer. The book was translated into Dutch (1690), English (1705), and Swedish by Johan von Hoorn” (Hagelin, *Womans booke*, 71).

“Paul Portal was a truly great obstetrician in urging that the dilatation of the cervix be left to nature. . . . [He] recognized the low implantation of placenta praevia and had a clear insight into the actual findings and management of this entity” (Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 405-6). Portal is particularly remembered for his description of placenta praevia, a case of which is carefully described in his book. His “chief contribution to the science of midwifery lies in his clear recognition of placenta praevia, its anatomy and clinical importance” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 83). This book includes Portal’s demonstration that version could be done with one foot and that face presentations were seldom a problem.

The plates include the first depiction of a placental mole. The remaining plates illustrate deformed fetuses.

Portal was a student of Mauriceau, and it was under the latter’s guidance that he acquired his knowledge of obstetrics at the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris. Portal “was a conservative, avoiding all unnecessary vaginal examination and counseling watchful waiting rather than hastily resorting to operative intervention. He relied upon nature’s forces in the delivery of face and breech presentations and demonstrated that version could be done with one foot” (Hagelin, 71).

Garrison-Morton 6148; Krivatsy 9200. See Cutter and Viets, 81-83 (including reproduction of the frontispiece), 197; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:657-58.

François Moutier, a former owner of this copy, was a French neurologist and, later, gastroenterologist. He formed a great medical library which was dispersed in a series of Paris auctions.

Rare book by the leading German wound surgeon  
from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries

86. PURMANN, Matthias (or Matthäus) Gottfried. *Chirurgia curiosa, darinnen ein jedweder chirurgus nicht allein aufs gründlichste sehen und finden kan, was in die gantze Wund-Artzney vor künstliche Operationes, richtige Cur-Vortheilen bewährte Artzney-Mittel, leichte und geschwinde Hand-Griffe, gehören, sondern auch solche, durch und durch, mit sehr raren end sonderlichen Observationen bewähret wird. Alles in Drey Theil und 73. Capitel abgetheilet, und mit vielen darzu dienenden Kupffer-Tabellen und vier Registern versehen. Frankfurt und Leipzig: In verlegung Michael Rohrlachs seel. Wittb. und Erben. Jena: Gedruckt bey Paul Ehrichen, 1699. Contemporary unlettered yapped vellum over boards (“A. N. / 1599” stamped on upper board). Front flyleaf renewed. A little, mainly marginal, worming except for a worm trail in the text of pp. 370-96 and two plates affecting several letters on each page but not impairing legibility or sense; blank upper margins cut close. A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box,*



leather spine label.

\$7500

Quarto. Collation: [16], 736, 739-746, [48 (last leaf blank)] pp., 14 engraved plates depicting surgical operations and instruments on pp. 4, 50, 134, 148, 330, 338, 370, 390, 414, 604, 612, 622, 656, 692. Title in red and black. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of a rare book, one of several on surgery by Purmann, who may have been the most innovative surgeon of his time. In comparison with Fabricius Hildanus (sometimes regarded as “the father of German surgery”), Baas considered Purmann “of greater operative genius and originality, a born surgeon” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 515).

This book is noteworthy on several counts including the descriptions of cases or—according to the 1706 English translation—“newest and most curious observations and operations.” Purmann described a large number of surgical operations performed by him, many involving the extremities (amputations, dislocations, and fractures) and on the eyes and head. Particularly memorable are his accounts of blood transfusion in this book and in an earlier work. On p. 705 of the book offered here, Purmann refers to some of the earliest findings by several of the leading contributors including Major and Elsholtz. “Among the innovations introduced by Purmann may be mentioned the use of blood transfusion. . . . [T]his and his experiments with the infusion of drugs into his own veins are of considerable interest and importance” (Zimmerman and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 256). Both Buess, in his *Die historicher Grundlagen der intravenous Injection*, and Peumery, in his *Les orgines de la transfusion sanguines*, discuss Purmann’s writings on blood transfusion.

This book is of some significance in the development of neurological surgery. Purmann was apparently the first to advise surgical intervention in a head wound based solely on unfavorable symptoms. He also advocated trephining to remove bone fragments and extravasated blood. See Flamm, *From skulls to brains: 2500 years of neurological progress*, no. 32; Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 228.

Purmann is counted among the important contributors to the early development of dentistry. Chapter 27, in the first part of Purmann’s book, is devoted to dental surgery. “In the *Chirurgia curiosa* [offered here] we are provided with a large number of remedies for oral decay and toothache” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 193-94). Purmann also contributed to the preparation of dental prosthetics. He “was the first to make mention of models in dental prosthetics” and to discuss the feasibility of artificial teeth (Guerini, *History of dentistry*, 241).

“Matthäus Gottfried Purmann is justly famed as a military surgeon of exceptional ability, a courageous operative entrepreneur, and prolific author with a flair for the bizarre and the curious. Born very shortly after the death of Scultetus, whom he succeeded as the most prominent of the German wound surgeons of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, he is credited with having brought the current advances from France to his fatherland” (Zimmerman and Vieth, 253-54 [see pp. 256-60 for quotations from the 1706 English translation]). Purmann “regarded a knowledge of anatomy and of the experience of the ancient physicians as a prime requisite for the surgeon. Gunshot wounds he did not, like Hilden, consider poisoned; wounds of the intestines he treated with the simple suture; . . . [and he] was

an earnest opponent of the maltreatment of wounds by keeping them open, frequently cleaning, etc.” (Baas, 516-17).

There are two issues of this book (priority not established). Another issue has the title page entirely in black and lacking the words “und mit vielen darzu dienenden Kupffer-Tabellen.”

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Minnesota, and National Library of Medicine.

Krivatsy 9312. See Garrison-Morton 2146 (Purmann’s 1690 book on military surgery); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 690.

See Plate 29

One of the principal pre-1650 English surgical treatises  
“Clearly and well” written, the “topics logically arranged”

87. READ, Alexander. A treatise of the first part of chirurgerie, called by me [Greek letters (synthetike)], the part which teachth the reunion of the parts of the bodie disjoyned. Containing the methodical doctrine of wounds: delivered in lectures in the Barber-Chirurgeons Hall, upon Tuesdayes, appointed for these exercises, and the keeping of their courts. London: printed by John Haviland for Francis Constable, 1638. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Bookplate on front pastedown and faint ink stamp on title (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]). Blank outer edge of title very slightly frayed; one catchword shaved; blank margins lightly browned at edges. A very good copy. \$7500

Collation: [8], 247 pp.

First edition of one of the principal seventeenth-century English surgical treatises.

Read was one of the first English surgeons—possibly the first—to possess a medical background. His medical education at Aberdeen, from which he received a medical degree, was supplemented by surgical study in France; and it was this preparation which fitted him to write this early English book on the treatment of wounds and, *inter alia*, to describe, for the first time in England, the results of experimental removal of the spleen of a dog. Read dealt with the manner of treating wounds and their repair while writing “clearly and well, his topics logically arranged” (Debus, *Medicine in seventeenth century England*, 62).

A wound, Read stated, “is a solution of continuity caused by an external instrument. . . . To bring about [closure] . . . the lips of the wound are to be brought together gently and by degrees. . . . No pledget must be left between them. Wounds must be held together by (1) dry stitching . . . [or] by (2) bandaging” (Parker, *Early history of surgery in Great Britain*, 106). In discussing gunshot wounds, Read declares that they are poisonous only if a poisonous substance was added to the bullet during its manufacture, and he observes that a bullet wound damages the tissue in proximity to its path through the body. He also offered advice on handling hemorrhage.

Krivatsy 9430 (defective); STC 20786. See Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 163-

64; Parker, 105-9.

See Plate 30

Final early English edition of the oldest manual for midwives  
“The woodcuts are particularly noteworthy”

88. RÖSSLIN, Eucharius. *The birth of mankinde; otherwise named, the womans booke*. Set forth in English by Thomas Raynald physician, and by him corrected and augmented. The contents are in the table following, but chiefly in the prologue. London: printed for A. H[ebb] and are to be sold by John Morret, at the two Turns in little Britaine, 1634. Modern calf, red leather spine label. Title and final page soiled; small repairs in blank edges of three leaves (33/34, 97/98, 169/170 [i.e., 175/174]); light stain in upper corners of pp. 155-204 touching text but never affecting legibility. A good copy contained in a cloth slipcase.

\$8500

Collation: [8], 204 pp., 9 full-page illustrations containing a total of 17 woodcuts. Numerous mispagnations (see the list in Hellman [cited below]).

Final early English edition of Rösslin's *Die swangern Frawn und Hebammen Roszgarten*, the earliest printed manual for the use of midwives published originally at Hagenau in 1513.

The *Rozgarten* (“Garden of Roses”) inaugurated the tradition of acquainting female midwives about the safest methods of handling childbirth. It was written in the vernacular—during a time when medical books published in Latin were intended solely for the benefit of male physicians—with an easily comprehensible text accompanied by clear, even if by modern standards primitive, depictions of the relevant anatomy and the positions of the fetus (including twins). Rösslin was provoked into writing his book by the high infant mortality resulting from the practices of ignorant midwives whom he wrote were sometimes guilty of murder.

Rösslin's book “became the accepted guide for midwives and physicians for nearly a century. Its publication in several languages made its precepts available wherever books were read. As may be understood the instructions set forth in the volume are simple and direct, nearly all the important positions of the fetus are discussed, and the manner of delivery is described. The work was a timely production” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 6). In addition to translations into other European languages, the *Roszgarten* was translated into Latin for the use of

physicians. “The popularity of Rösslin’s famous book, the oldest manual for midwives, can be gained by the number of editions called for after the first German in 1513 until the [first] English printing in London twenty-seven years later in 1540. There were five in German, four in Latin, one in French, one in Italian and one in English” (Cutter and Viets, 178). The first English translation was made by Richard Jonas. Jonas’ translation was literal and was soon superseded by a version published by Thomas Raynald (or Raynalde) who added both new material, including anatomical text drawn from Vesalius’ *Fabrica*, and further illustrations. Raynald’s version was used in all of the subsequent English editions.

Rösslin based his account mainly on the-then authoritative ancient authorities, chief among them Aetius, Avicenna, Galen, Hippocrates, and Rhazes, “The book itself shows little originality and is chiefly a compilation of the best known writers of antiquity and the middle ages, from Hippocrates to Albertus Magnus, leaning particularly upon Soranus of Ephesus . . . , the leading authority on gynaecology and obstetrics of antiquity. The woodcuts are particularly noteworthy, including an illustration of a birth-chair” (Hagelin, *Womans booke*, 12 [citing the 1563 Latin edition]). Rösslin also refers to his own experiences. In addition to the management of childbirth, he mentions the care of the newborn and the diseases of infancy. At the time of publication of his book, Rösslin was the supervisor of midwives, as well as town physician, at Worms.

Speert reproduces several of the woodcuts from one of the editions dated 1513 (*Iconographia gyniatrix: a pictorial history of gynecology and obstetrics*, 176-79). Hellman supplies an illustration of the title page to this 1634 edition (*Collection of early obstetrical books*, p. 56).

Garrison-Morton 6138 (Hagenau, 1513); Hellman, no. 24; Krivatsy 9809; STC 21164.

### See Plate 31

Two books, together as issued, including the second edition of the founding work on operative gynecology

89. ROONHUYSE (or ROONHUYZE), Hendrik van. (1) *Genees en heel-konstige aanmerkingen*. Amsterdam: by de weduwe van Theunis Jacobsz, 1672. (2) *Heel-konstige aanmerkingen. . . . De tweede druk, met verscheyde nieuwe stoffen, en geneesmiddelen vermeerdert*. Amsterdam: by de weduwe van Theunis Jacobsz, 1672. Two books bound in one as issued. Contemporary yapped vellum over boards, spine hand-lettered (lettering effaced). A very good copy.

\$6000

Collation: (1) added engraved title, [14], 251, [5] pp. Full-page engravings on pp. 7, 88, 241; quarter- to half-page engravings on pp. 28, 70, 99, 250. (2) added engraved title, [14], 184, [8] pp. Full-page engravings on pp. 21, 48, 62, 147. The engraved titles and plates to both books are unsigned.

(1) First edition consisting of descriptions of surgical operations performed by Roonhuyse on both men and women.

Although he seems to have devoted much of time to treating conditions affecting women, including ectopic pregnancy, uterine rupture, and vesico-vaginal fistula, Roonhuyse operated for other kinds of disease as well as for wounds. His book describes the correction of hare-lip. “Hendrik van Roonhuyze . . . was one of the first to recommend operating upon the harelip patient soon after birth” (McDowell, *Source book for plastic surgery*, 192 [citing the 1674 German edition]). Roonhuyse discussed treatment of diseases of, and injuries to, the head, and he covered the removal of tumors, a subject in which he had a particular interest. In 1662, Roonhuyse published a translation of Jakob Ruff’s *Libellus de tumoribus quibusdam phlegmaticis non naturalibus* (first edition, Zürich, 1556), an early book on this subject. The engraved title page illustrates in great detail the interior of a room in which a surgeon, helped by two assistants, is excising a growth from the side of a man’s face (possibly the large facial tumor illustrated in the plate at p. 7) while a woman, in obvious distress, stands by. There are many descriptions of cases throughout the book.

“Collections of medical case histories were much favoured reading in the seventeenth century. Among the Dutch producers of such collections Tulp, Ruysch, Van Meekeren and Van Roonhuyze held a foremost place. . . . [Roonhuyse’s] personal memoirs are well-worth reading. . . His *Genees en heel-konstige aanmerkingen* [offered here] . . . first saw the light of day in 1672. . . . [Roonhuyse] was a well-read man with a knowledge of Latin. Before establishing himself in Amsterdam, he made study tours to Paris and—quite unusually at the time—also to London. He was a professional friend of Job van Meekeren together with whom he more than once performed operations” (De Moulin, *History of surgery with emphasis on the Netherlands*, 144, 146). A German translation of this 1672 edition of these two books was published at Nuremburg in 1674.

Krivatsy 9929 (noting that this book is always bound with the second edition of *Heel-konstige aanmerkingen*).

(2) Second edition of *Heel-konstige Aanmerkkingen. . . . Betreffende de Gebreeken der Vrouwen* (first edition, Amsterdam, 1663), the first book on operative gynecology additionally memorable for the discussion of the benefits of cesarean section. This second edition has been revised, and Roonhuyse has included descriptions of new cases.

“The most remarkable contribution to seventeenth century gynaecology was made by Hendrik van Roonhuyze, obstetrician, gynaecologist and surgeon of Amsterdam. In 1663 he published his *Heelkonstige Aanmerkkingen* . . . This booklet [sic: substantial book!], dedicated to the famous physician Nicolas Tulp, is often referred to as the first text on operative gynaecology. . . . The first part deals with a brief historical review of caesarean section and with the indications for the operation. Van Roonhuyze admitted that the procedure is dangerous, but stated that occasions arise when ‘there was no other means but the caesarean section, to save the fruit and mother.’ He quoted several successful cases, some from previous authors and others from contemporary physicians” (Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 393).

The second section deals with the condition of prolapsed uterus while con-

genital deformities are reviewed in the third section. Rupture of the bladder is dealt with in the fourth section. Under ruptured bladder “Roonhuyze gives a remarkably clear description of a vesico-vaginal fistula, and indeed he must be considered the first to propose a scientific method of therapy for this lesion. The therapeutic innovations consisted in a proper exposure of the fistula by the use of a speculum, marginal denudation exclusive of the bladder wall, and approximation of denuded edges by means of ‘stitching-needles made of a stiff swans quill.’ . . . How successful this eminent Dutch surgeon was in his treatment of vesico-vaginal fistulae is impossible to state, since he left no record of his end results. However, he was really the first to devote himself to finding a surgical method for the radical cure of these lesions. He announced correct surgical principles and described his operation clearly and in detail” (Ricci, 401, 403).

In his *History of caesarean section*, Young wrote that “Roonhuyze is known for his great work, *Heelkonstige Aanmerkingen* (1663), which has been described as the first work in operative gynaecology in the modern sense. It was illustrated with unique copper plates” (p. 29). Roonhuyze presented a history of cesarean operation and described his own methods. In this edition, the plates at pages 48 and 62 illustrate incisions for a cesarean operation. The plate at page 147 depicts Roonhuyze’s instruments.

Garrison-Morton 6015 (first edition); Hagelin, *Womans booke: embryology, obstetrics, gynaecology through the centuries*, 68-69 (citing the German translation); Krivatsy 9931. See De Moulin, *History of surgery with emphasis on the Netherlands*, 146-47; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:872; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 1668-69, Longo and Reynolds, *Wombs with a view: illustrations of the gravid uterus from the Renaissance through the nineteenth century*, 64-66.

#### First book devoted solely to the physiology and pathology of the heart

90. RUDIO (or RUDIUS), Eustachius. *De virtutibus et viciis cordis. Libri tres. Primus agit virtutibus & functionibus cordis. Secundus de palpitatione cordis. Tertius de syncope.* Venice: apud Paulum Meietum, 1587. Modern vellum over boards, red leather spine label. Illegible, possibly contemporary, signature on title. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth slipcase. \$11,500

Quarto. Collation: 4 unnumbered leaves (fourth leaf blank), 63 numbered leaves. Woodcut device on title and final page.

First edition of “[t]he earliest separate treatise on cardiac physiology and pathology” (Garrison-Morton).

Rudio’s book consists of three “books,” or chapters. The first book is devoted to the anatomy and the physiology, or functioning, of the heart. The many side notes cite Galenic texts as authority for Rudio’s account, with additional references

to the writings of Aristotle and Hippocrates, as well as Rudio's near contemporary Fernel. Books 2 and 3 cover cardiac pathology and again draw heavily on Galen. Heart disease, including irregular heart beats, is dealt with in book 2. Knowledge about cardiac pathology was at this time obtained mainly from the frequency, and intensity, of the pulse, and here again Rudio has based his account on the surviving writings by Galen on this topic. The final book deals with loss of consciousness, as well as abnormalities such as fits or tremors, attributable to a malfunctioning heart.

Rudio studied medicine at Padua. After a period as the city physician at Udine he succeeded Alessandro Massaria to the chair of medicine at Padua. It is likely that Harvey attended Rudio's lectures and from the latter acquired a knowledge of the structure and functions of the heart. Among Rudio's books is an exposition of Galen's writings on the pulse entitled *De pulsibus libri duo* (Padua, 1602). He published further books on fevers, tumors, and ulcers. Rudio has been mentioned in connection with the doctrine of the circulation (see, for example, Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 429). However, Pagel calls Rudio's mention of "the motion of the heart" (in this book on the heart) a "pseudo-allusion," since he did not have in mind the circulation "of the blood" (William Harvey's biological ideas, 104, note 61 [beginning on p. 103]). Osler has a long note about Rudio having supplied Harvey with knowledge of the valves of the heart: Rudio's "account of the action of the valves . . . is practically the same as in Galen and Colombo, and the pulmonary circulation had already been described by Servetus, Colombo, and Caesalpinus" (*Bibliotheca Osleriana*, no. 917). Rudio's contribution to the doctrine of the circulation is described, possibly not entirely accurately, by Renzi in *hi Historia della medicina italiana*, 3:369-73.

A second edition of this book was published under the title *De naturali atque morbosa cordis constitutione libri tres* (Venice, 1600).

Garrison-Morton 10660 (online edition); Durling 3976. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:911.

See Plate 32

The most important illustrated surgical textbook published up to this time (1545)

91. RYFF, Walther Hermann. *Die grosz Chirurgen, oder vollkommene Wundartzenei. Chirurgischen Handtwirckung eigentlicher Bericht, und Inhalt alles so der Wundartznei angehörig*. Frankfurt: Bei Chr[istian] Ege[nolph], 1545. Modern blind-stamped calf, red leather spine label. Some early underlining and a little marginalia. Lightly foxed and browned; faint stain in blank upper corners of a few leaves at back. A very good wide-margined copy contained in a velvet-lined morocco-backed cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$29,500

Folio. Collation: 6 unnumbered leaves, 189 numbered leaves. Many woodcuts depicting surgical instruments. Title in red and black.

First edition of the most important illustrated surgical text published up to this time.

This book illustrates a large and diverse assortment of surgical instruments, many of them for the first time. There are also illustrations of surgical operations. For this reason, it is a main source for the history of surgery and surgical instruments for the first half of the sixteenth century. Gurlt, in his *Geschichte der Chirurgie* (3:41-78), devotes 37 pages to Ryff's book and reproduces many of the woodcuts on two folding plates. The remarkable title page, printed in red and black—and recalling the similar illustration in Hans von Gerdorff's *Feldbüch der Wundartzney* (1517)—contains a large woodcut of an amputation, undoubtedly among the most compelling depictions of a surgical procedure from the sixteenth century. Cushing refers to the “remarkable ‘bloody’ title-page appropriately printed in red and black” (*Bio-bibliography of Andreas Vesalius*, 28). The illustration depicts a seated patient, the surgeon sawing through the leg (with a receptacle for collecting the blood), the surgeon's assistant nearby, and a priest beside the patient.

Ryff collaborated with the publisher Egenolph in preparing and publishing medical and scientific books intended to display the range of European thinking on these subjects. In his *Grosz Chirurgie*, offered here, Ryff made a highly important contribution to German surgery by making available the teachings of the great Italian surgeon Mariano Santo and Jean Tagault, the leading French surgeon of the time.

Ryff was a native of Strasbourg who is believed to have lived for a time in Mainz and later in Nuremberg. He was a prolific author and compiler who wrote books on anatomy and surgery as well as on other subjects. Ryff was maligned by his contemporaries for plagiarism while disseminating much valuable information through texts written in the vernacular.

Benzing, *Ryff Bibliographie*, no. 158; Durling 4016; Flamm, *Printing and the brain of man: the sixteenth-century brain*, no. 56. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:936-37; Thompson, *Evolution of surgical instruments*, 29-30, 66.

See Plate 33

Influential seventeenth-century surgical text, by “a pioneer in using illustrations to depict operative scenes in sequence”

92. *SCULTETUS*, Johannes. *The chyrurgeons store-house: furnished with forty three tables cut in brass, in which are all sorts of instruments, both antient and modern; useful to the performance of all manual operations, with an exact description of every instrument. Together with a hundred choice observations of famous cures performed. With three indexes. 1 of the instruments. 2 of cures performed, and 3 of things remarkable. Written by Johannes Scultetus. . . . And faithfully Englished. By E. B. London: printed for John Starkey, 1674.* Eighteenth-century polished calf, new calf spine, leather spine label. Bookplate (Exlibis J. R. Kirkup [see below]); illegible signature dated



1797 on p. 1; faded ink stamp on final page (British Medical Association). Small repairs to outer edges of title and following seven leaves; blank corner torn from pp. 35/36; a little light dampstaining in upper portions of text affecting a few lines from p. 337 to end; parts of several pages lightly printed but legible; plate 25 printed upside down. A good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$7500

Collation: [16], 1-66, [2 (plate 27 on recto; verso blank)], 67-389, [11] pp., 42 plates included in pagination (out of a total of 43 engraved plates).

First edition in English of Scultetus' *Cheiroplotheke* [in Greek], *sue armamentarium chirurgicum*, the most important, and probably the most widely read and influential, surgical text from the second half of the seventeenth century.

The first edition of this famous book was published in folio in Ulm in 1655, ten years after Scultetus' death. Publication was overseen by the author's nephew (known as Scultetus the younger). Although all of the subsequent editions of the Latin text, as well as the translations, were in quarto or octavo format; and resulted in smaller plate sizes, the illustrations nevertheless fulfilled their primary purpose of depicting in adequate detail a nearly complete catalog of surgical instruments, many of them in contemporary use. There are in addition descriptions of a very large number of surgical operations, many of them depicted in the plates which also illustrate methods of applying bandages and splints. The plates include illustrations of amputation of the breast, treatment for fractures and dislocations as well as amputation of the extremities, and trepanation. The descriptions of the surgical procedures are accompanied by around a hundred case reports.

This book is of great significance in the history of gynecological surgery. "It presents the first known illustrations of gynaecological operations and other therapeutic measures such as excision of a hypertrophied clitoris, cauterization of haemorrhoids, insertion of a pessary for the control of a prolapsed uterus, and the administration of a vaginal douche. He stated that with the help of a vaginal speculum ulcers of the rectum, vagina and uterus could be seen and treated with care according to their extent and kind" (Ricci, *Development of gynaecological surgery and instruments*, 124 [see pp. 124-34 for discussion of Scultetus' methods and reproductions of some of the plates]).

This book is also an important contribution to neurological surgery. "In his famous *Armamentarium chirurgicum* [Scultetus] referred to 19 cases of skull trauma with varying degrees of cranial depression and how he treated them" (Santoni-Rugui and Sykes, *History of plastic surgery*, 292 [one plate is reproduced on p. 293]). "Separate plates depict the management of trephination from the incision to the bandage with a 'Scultetus binder. Elaborate instruments for dividing the skull are shown. This is perhaps the earliest example of a wide scale redesign of surgical instruments beyond what had been used for hundreds of years" (Flamm, *From skulls to brains: 2500 years of neurosurgical progress*, 68 [one plate reproduced on p. 69]).

Thompson's *History and evolution of surgical instruments* has fourteen references to Scultetus' book and illustrates several of his instruments. "The outstanding

Armamentarium chirurgicum by Schultes [offered here in the English translation] . . . surveyed instrumentation and operative techniques, and was a pioneer in using illustrations to depict operative scenes in sequence” (Kirkup, *History of limb amputation*, 63). Le Vay mentions that Scultetus cataloged many instruments “for operations on bone, and describes their employment. [He] also used correction by screw traction for reduction of the dislocated shoulder” (*History of orthopaedics*, 53).

Scultetus studied with Fabricius ab Aquapendente and Adiaan van der Spiegel at Padua. He practiced for a short time at Padua and Vienna before establishing himself as the city physician at Ulm.

The first edition of this book is a notable rarity and priced accordingly. In 2008, Jonathan Hill offered a copy of the Ulm, 1655, edition (bound with another book) for \$57,500; while in 2013, William Patrick Watson offered a copy of the Ulm first edition for 30,000 pounds. Happily, the first edition in English is not nearly so costly!

Garrison-Morton 3669.1 (on oral surgery) and 5571 (Ulm, 1655); Krivatsy 10755 (defective); Wing S2166. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:156 (under “Schultes”); Zimmerman and Vieth, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 249-53.

J. R. Kirkup, a former owner of this copy, is very likely the John Kirkup who wrote the history of amputation quoted above. He was a British orthopedic surgeon and for a time the honorary curator of the historical instrument collection owned by the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

See Plate 34

French translation of the preceding work

93. SCULTETUS, Johannes. *L’Arcenal de chirurgie. . . . Ouvrage posthume, également utile, & necessaire à ceux qui professent la medecine, & la chirurgie. Renouvelé, corrigé, et augmenté devisé en deux parties. . . . Mis en François par messire François Deboze. . . . Avec la description d’un monstre humain exposé à Lyon le 5, de mars 1671.* Lyon: chez Antoine Cellier fils, 1675. Contemporary calf, new calf spine, spine gilt, black leather spine label. Early signature on front flyleaf (Luigi de Dimerici [spelling?]). Light stain in inner corners; foxed and lightly browned (heavier on a few gatherings). A very good copy. \$2250

Quarto. Collation: [20 (including added engraved title)], 385, [25] pp. Forty-six engraved plates from Scultetus and two depicting the Lyon “monster” included in the page count. Title in red and black.

Third French edition of (a reissue of the 1674 edition by the same publisher) of *Cheiroploteke* [in Greek], *sue armamentarium chirurgicum* (Ulm, 1655). The first French translation was published in Lyon in 1672 by Antoine Galien. The two printings by Cellier reprint the first French edition.

Heirs of Hippocrates 466 (first edition); Krivatsy 10758; Norman 1912 (first edition).

First occidental dispensatory “containing abundant information of Hindu and Arabic origin”

94. SIMEO SETHUS (or SIMEON SETH or Simeon SETH). [Greek text] . . . Syntagma per literarum ordinem, de cibariorum facultate. Basileae [Basel]: Apud Mich. Insigninum, 1538. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, spine gilt, leather spine label. Faint dampstain in lower inner corners and parts of final several leaves; one corner renewed affecting a catchword. A very good copy. \$3850

Collation: 199 pp.

First printed edition of an eleventh-century Byzantine dictionary of substances useful as food and for medical purposes.

Sethus’ “most important work is a dictionary dealing with the medicinal properties of foodstuffs [offered here] . . . of special interest because it is the first occidental dispensatory containing abundant information of Hindu and Arabic origin. For example, on camphor . . . whose sedative and anaphrodisiac properties are mentioned; on musk . . . , ambergris . . . , hashish . . . , cloves . . . , nutmeg . . . , julep . . . , and various oriental sirups. . . . Most, if not all, of these drugs or spices are here mentioned in Greek for the first time” (Sarton, Introduction to the history of science, 1:771). There is also discussion of wine. “Simeon Seth . . . compiled a Collection in alphabetical order of the value of foods, a veritable dictionary of medicine in which he describes not only the qualities—hot, cold, wet and dry—of each one, but also the details of their therapeutic value. He said that camphor, for example, had a sedative effect on the kidneys and the sperm canals” (Boussel, History of pharmacy, 67).

Simeo cites Greek, Persian, Arabic, and Indian physicians. This book is therefore a highly useful source for investigating non-Western influences on the development of Western materia medica. The Greek text was made from a surviving early manuscript. In this version the original Greek text (pp. 2-86) is followed by a Latin translation by Giglio Gregorio Giraldi (pp. 87-198). An edition of the Greek text accompanied by a Latin translation by Martin Bogdan was published in Paris in 1658.

Sethus was a Byzantine official who lived during the reign of Michael VII Ducas, emperor from 1071 to 1078. Sarton calls him a Byzantine encyclopedist and translator from Arabic into Greek.

Garrison-Morton (online) 6969 (under Seth, Simeon); Durling 4210; Vicaire, Bibliographie gastronomique, cols. 789-90; Cagle, A matter of taste: a bibliographical catalogue of international books on food and drink, no. 1229 (second edition, Basel, 1561). See Greene, Landmarks of botanical history, 1:431.

“Splendidly produced edition”: “the most complete collection of original impressions” of the Casserio plates

95. SPIEGEL, Adriaan van den. *Opera quae extant, omnia ex recensione Joh. Antonidae vander Linden*. 2 vols. (in 1 [as published]). Amsterdam: apud Johannem Blaeu, 1645. Contemporary calf (spine ends repaired), covers with gilt double lines, red leather spine label. Van der Hoeven bookplate, his signature and date (1900) on front flyleaf above an earlier illegible pencil notation (see below). Narrow stain along blank top edge, and part of blank outer margin, of engraved title; several paper flaws in blank margins; light foxing and occasional minor spots and stains. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$25,000

Folio. Collation:[24 (including engraved title and engraved portrait)], 303, [15], 199, [5], 49, [3], lxxxvi, [14], 155, [9 (9 = blank)] pp., 111 engraved plates included in pagination, one engraved text illustration, and four inserted engraved plates.

First collected edition of five works by Spiegel (two of which published posthumously). Sondervorst calls this “the most beautiful edition of Spiegel’s anatomical writings” (*Histoire de la médecine belge*, 104 [my translation]).

This book reprints Gaspare Aselli’s *De lactibus* and Johannes de Waal’s *Epistolae duae, de motu chyli & sanguinis*, both of great importance in the development of knowledge of the lymphatics, and vander Linden’s *De monstrosis vermibus, observatio rara*. Also present is the fifth edition of William Harvey’s *De motu cordis*. Coincidentally, the “portrait of Harvey at the age of seventy-five now in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow shows him with a copy of this book” (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 263).

This “splendidly produced edition” (Hagelin, *Rare and important medical books in the library of the Karolinska Institute*, 76) was edited by Johannes vander Linden and contains the three works published during Spiegel’s lifetime: *Isagogae in rem Herbariam* (1606), *De lumbrico lato liber* (1618), and *De semiteriana* (1618). Spiegel’s *De humani corporis fabrica libri X* was edited by Daniel Bucretius (or Rindfleisch) and published in 1627, while his *De formatu foetu*, first published in 1626, was edited by Liberalis Crema.

“This edition of Spigelius’ works constitutes the most complete collection of original impressions of the eighty-seven plates from Casserius’ legacy and the twenty added to them by Bucretius” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, edited by Frank, 227). For the *De humani corporis fabrica*, Bucretius “obtained from the heirs of Casserio seventy eight anatomical plates by the German draftsman and engraver Joseph Maurer, originally prepared to illustrate Casserio’s unfinished *Theatrum anatomicum* (for Maurer, see Choulant, 223). Bucretius removed one spoiled plate and added twenty others drawn by Odoardo Fialetti and engraved by Francesco Vesesio; five of these, depicting parts of the vascular and nervous systems, were derived from Vesalius” (Norman 1987). A further nine plates, used to illustrate *De formatu foetus*, were obtained by Crema from Casserio’s grandson: “these plates, which depict the pregnant uterus, placenta and fetus, are among Casserio’s most beautiful engravings” (*ibid.*).

Choulant wrote glowingly of these plates. “Casserius’ plates mark a new epoch

in the history of anatomic representation, owing to the correctness of their anatomic drawing, their tasteful arrangement, and the beauty of their technical execution. And this all the more, since they cover the whole field of anatomy and have become the models for a anatomic illustrations in copper, just as the Vesalian representations had been for anatomic woodcuts" (Choulant, 228). "These splendid engravings contributed much to the success and fame of this work [i.e., the book offered here] . . . [and] established Spiegel's renown as an anatomist" (DSB, 12:577). The use here of "the copperplates engraved for Casserius, covering the whole field of anatomy, ensured that they became models for future anatomists, not only for their technical accuracy, but for the artistic beauty of their reproduction as copperplates. Despite the peak of success reached by the woodcuts in *De fabrica* by Vesalius, that method of reproduction was demonstrated as being surpassed by copper-engravings at their best" (Thornton and Reeves, *Medical book illustration: a short history*, 70). The figures in the Casserius' plates, "though [sometimes] grotesque, are quite formal and even graceful, and certainly not so disturbing or emotionally charged as are those of Vesalius" (Roberts and Tomlinson, 259).

"With Spigelius the great age of Paduan anatomy comes to an end. He was the last of the Vesalian line and, like Vesalius, he was a native of Brussels who received his education at Louvain before coming to Padua" (Hagelin, 76). Spiegel is remembered by the eponymously named "Spiegel's lobe" and "Spiegel's line" (Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 193-94).

This copy was in the van der Hoeven collection of early medical books sold by Sotheby's in London on 20 July 1984 (lot 597, 1760 pounds [including premium]). The Dean Edell copy brought \$20,000 (including premium) at Christie's in 2007 (sale no. 1885, lot 28). The Norman copy, inscribed by the editor vander Linden, realized \$27,800 (including premium) at Christie's in 1998 (Norman sale, part 2, lot 800).

Garrison-Morton 61.2; Heirs of Hippocrates 415; Keynes, *Bibliography of the writings of Dr William Harvey*, no. 5; Krivatsy 11294; Norman 1987; Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 354. See Cazort, *Ingenious machine of nature: four centuries of art and anatomy*, 167-68; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:364; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 1858-59; Roberts and Tomlinson, 261-70; Sondervorst, *Histoire de la médecine belge*, 103-4.

See Plate 35

"Rare" surgical cases with a fine engraved title  
illustrating a seventeenth-century Dutch physician's office

96. STALPART van der WIEL, Cornelis. *Hondert seldzame aanmerkingen, so in de genees- als heel- en sny-konst, meest by eygen ondervinding, van tijt tot tijt, vergadert, en opgesteld*. Amsterdam: by Johan ten Hoom, 1682. Contemporary vellum over boards (lightly soiled), spine hand-lettered (lettering faded). Undecipherable contem-

porary inscription on blank leaf at front. Small stain in blank upper margins of first seven leaves. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: added engraved title, [24], 400, [8 (errata on recto of final leaf; verso blank) pp., engraved portrait (preceding p. [1]), 9 engraved plates (at pages 64, 140 [3 folding], 228, 248, 282, 332, 356).

First edition of the author's collection of one hundred rare surgical cases.

Stalpart's unusual cases are described in detail. Haller mentions the annotations, and refers to the "collection of scholia and parallel cases," the evidence of Stalpart's wide reading. Haller notes the emphasis on anatomy and, in his comparatively long note on this book, cites some of Stalpart's curious cases (see *Bibliotheca anatomica* [Zürich, 1774-77], 1:687-88). "According to Haller and Swammerdam [Stalpart] had much skill in injection techniques, embalment and mummification" (Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, col. 1865).

The engraved title is a fine example of seventeenth-century Dutch book illustration. It depicts, with a nice regard for detail, the interior of a doctor's office. The doctor is seated at his desk with a quill pen in hand about to write in a ledger while three physically impaired prospective patients approach from his right. A cabinet holds several books, a small human skeleton stands on a shelf, four pictures hang on a wall at the back, and a dog stands ready to greet the new arrivals. In his Baroque book illustration, Philip Hofer wrote that "[d]espite constant wars to maintain an independence only recognized in 1648, the busy, able, and print-conscious Dutch made contributions to the book arts of exceptional value. Together the Catholic and Protestant Netherlands contributed during our century nearly as much of interest and importance as the whole of France" (p. 20).

A second book, called part 1 on the title page, contained fifty additional cases, to which Stalpart must have intended to add a further fifty in a never published second part. Stalpart's second book, entitled *Eerste deel van het tweede hondertgetal der zeldzame aanmerkingen* ("First part of the second hundred rare cases"), was published in The Hague in 1686. A Latin translation of the two books, collecting in a single work the 150 cases, was published in 1687 and reprinted in 1727.

OCLC locates a copy of this 1682 edition in the U.S. at Yale and four copies bound with the 1686 book at Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, Syracuse, and UCLA.

Krivatsy 11385 (mistakenly identifying the author's 1686 book as volume 2). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5: 386-87; Lindeboom, cols. 1865-66.

See Plate 36

The rarest of the early works defending  
the utility of blood transfusion

97. TARDY, Claude. Letter écrite a Monsieur Le Breton Docteur  
Regent en la Faculté de Medecine de Paris & Medecin ordinaire de

Monseigneur le Prince. Par M. Claude Tardy aussi Docteur Regent en la mesme Faculté. Pour confirmer les utilitez de la transfusion du sang, & respondre à ceux qui les estendent trop. [Paris: Chez l'Auteur, . . . Jean du Bray . . . [et] Claude Barbin, 1667 (from the colophon, p. 8)]. Modern blind-stamped paneled calf, red leather spine label, spine and cover edges gilt. Several minute worm holes touching a few letters. A very good copy. Sold

Quarto: 8 pp.

First edition of an exceedingly rare work by possibly the only member of the Paris Faculty to defend the utility of blood transfusion.

This defense of the potential effectiveness of blood transfusion was prompted by criticism of Jean Baptiste Denis' first three blood transfusions during the summer of 1667. Tardy's short brief on behalf of the utility of the transfusion of blood was an ultimately forlorn effort to convince skeptical members of the Faculty of Medicine to approve further transfusions. His work is dated, at the end, "30 Octobre 1667." Unfortunately, Denis' fourth case, on 19 December, resulted in the patient' death and his indictment for murder, for which he was exonerated. However, further blood transfusions were prohibited both in France and elsewhere, and no further procedures on human beings were performed for over a hundred and fifty years.

Tardy's Lettre was intended both as a defense of blood transfusion and as a reply to critics of his *Traité de l'écoulement du sang d'un homme les veines* (Paris, March 1667). Peumery cites Tardy first among the early "partisans de la transfusion" and provides a detailed account of Tardy's *Traité* and *Lettre* (*Origines de la transfusion sanguine*, 48-52).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine (not in Krivatsy but added later) and Yale. OCLC records four further copies: Bibliothèque nationale, Mazarine/Paris, British Library, and Glasgow.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:516-17.

Rare seventeenth-century anatomy text published in Sedan

98. TASSIN, Léonard. *Les administrations anatomiques de Léonard Tassin chirurgien major de l'Hospital royal & de la ville de Mastrech*. Sedan: par François Chayer, imprimeur de l'Academie, 1676. Contemporary unlettered calf, spine gilt (spine top slightly worn). Dampstain in upper corners touching text on a few leaves (but never impairing legibility). A good copy. \$1650

Collation: [6 (6 = blank)], 226 pp.

First edition of a rare anatomy text published in Sedan. This is the first medical book I have handled, or heard about, published in Sedan.

Tassin was a surgeon at the military hospital at Maestricht, and his book was intended to supply information useful to surgeons like himself which he had not included in his *Chirurgie militaire* published in 1673. Tassin insists that a knowledge of anatomy is necessary when undertaking an operation, or repairing a wound.

Precise knowledge of human anatomy and of the relations of the organs, muscles, and bones is therefore an essential prerequisite for the practicing surgeon. Tassin's book on practical anatomy was highly regarded ("estimé) in his time (Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:250).

Tassin's text was reprinted at Paris in 1678, 1688, and 1693, and at Lyon in 1692. The first edition was unknown to Dezeimeris and Hirsch.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine (and just four copies in Europe).

Krivatsy 11713. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:520-21.

#### First significant English contribution on vegetarianism

99. [TRYON, Thomas.] *The way to health, long life and happiness, or, a discourse of temperance and the particular nature of all things requisite for the life of man, as all sorts of meats, drinks, air, exercise, &c. with special directions how to use each of them to the best advantage of the body and mind. Shewing from the true ground of nature whence most diseases proceed, and how to prevent them. To which is added, a treatise of most sorts of English herbs, with several other remarkable and most useful observations, very necessary for all families. The whole treatise displaying the most hidden secrets of philosophy, and made easie and familiar to the meanest capacities, by various examples and demonstrations. The like never before published. Communicated to the world for a general good, by Philotheos Physiologus. London: Printed and Sold by Andrew Sowle, 1683. Contemporary unlettered calf, rebacked, original spine preserved. Repairs to five corners and margins touching a few words and letters without loss; one blank corner torn off just touching three letters; p. 407 lightly printed but legible. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label.*

\$6000

Collation: [16], 669, [3] pp.

First edition of the first significant contribution to vegetarianism by an English writer. "[T]his book most clearly demonstrates Tryon's philosophy of life and describes the way he believed mankind can achieve happiness, consistent good health, and longevity" (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, p. 569 [1697 edition]).

Tryon was an early English advocate for the importance of a suitable diet for maintaining good health and for avoiding disease, and he was especially concerned to show how certain dietary preferences and religious, or mystical, practices could



contribute to health and longevity. He “strongly recommends a vegetable diet, together with abstinence from tobacco, alcohol, and indeed all luxuries; but recognizing that, in spite of his admonitions, people would still imbibe strong drinks and ‘gorge themselves on the flesh of their fellow animals,’ he gives some practical information on the subject of meats. . . . Benjamin Franklin was greatly impressed when a youth by the perusal of *The way to health*, and became for the time being a ‘Tryonist.’ . . . Many of Tryon’s positions were repeated in 1802 by Joseph Ritson in his *Essay on abstinence from animal food*, and some opinions are quoted from ‘Old Tryon’” (*Dictionary of national biography*, 19:1201-2).

“The most pure and ardent vegetarian of [his] time was Thomas Tyron. . . . [H]e tended a small flock [of sheep] from his eleventh to his eighteenth year. By then he had taught himself to read and write. . . . He [eventually] became an apprentice to a hatter in [London]. He continued to study and . . . in 1657 [discovered] the works of the German mystic Jacob Bohmen. . . . These works fired him with a new-found fervour and he radically changed his life” (Spencer, *The heretic feast: a history of vegetarianism*, 206). Tyron subsequently published a series of books which were “a curious mixture of dietetics, mysticism and philosophy. . . . Throughout he recommends a vegetable diet and a complete refusal to gorge on the flesh of fellow animals” (*ibid.*, 206-7). Tyron published books on cookery, economics, education, and religion, among other subjects. His *Way to health* is his best known and most influential book. A second edition was published in 1691.

Cagle, *A matter of taste: a bibliographical catalogue of international books on food and drink*, no. 1029; Krivatsy 11993; Wing T3200. See Spencer, 206-9.

First French book “on the care of infants  
and management of children from their birth”

100. VALLAMBERT, Simon de. *Cinq livres, de la maniere de nourrir et gouverner les enfans des leur naissance*. Piotiers: Par les Marnesz, & Bouchetz, freres, 1565. Nineteenth-century (?) morocco, spine and cover edges gilt. All edges gilt. Old ink notation on title (R/VEQR/B); ink numeral on title verso. Tiny repair at blank top edge of title; tiny pieces torn from two blank margins. A very good copy contained in a velvet-lined morocco-backed cloth clamshell box, leather spine label.

\$20,000

Collation: [8], 379 pp.

First edition of the rare first book in French “on the feeding and management

of children from their birth.”

Cinq livres consists of five chapters which “treat respectively: how to choose a nurse: instructions to the midwife and the nurse in the management of the newly born infant: how to nourish and manage the infant before weaning: the same after weaning: and finally, how to cure the diseases of children. . . . [Vallambert’s] directions for the management and care of nursing infants is meticulous in the extreme, for example in bathing he gives over six pages. . . . The last half of the volume is devoted to the cure of sick infants” (Ruhrah, *Pediatrics of the past*, 247-48).

Vallambert intended his book for physicians as well as for midwives and nurses. During this period, few woman possessed a knowledge of Latin—the preferred language for medical texts—and were unable to gain access to the extensive literature, written in Latin, dealing with the care of children. Midwives and nurses were, therefore, the intended principal beneficiaries of this book, which gathered together in one text, written in the vernacular, a résumé of the teachings of earlier writers on this subject together with Vallambert’s own extensive observations. However, despite numerous references to previous writings on pediatrics, “Simon de Vallambert was no mere follower of the beaten path. Although in the general treatment of the subject he is obviously influenced by the ancient writers, as his predecessors had been, and quotes them often, nevertheless he has a mind of his own, and sound common sense far in advance of most of the writers of the sixteenth century” (Still, *History of paediatrics*, 137-38).

Still regarded Vallambert’s chapter on infant feeding as “by far the best that had been written up to that time” (*ibid.*, 138). Vallambert discussed infant diet and the safest manner of feeding, and he dealt with far more diseases affecting children than any previous writer. He was also the first to mention syphilis in children. The second half of Vallambert’s book deals extensively with the diseases of children and their treatment.

“Vallambert deserves to be cited among the authors of the [earliest French] treatises on pregnancy and childbirth since his work on pediatrics . . . deals with the sequelae of childbirth as well as the choice of the wet nurse and the care of the newborn. As he says at the beginning of the second book, ‘I have begun at the moment when the midwife received the infant from the womb’” (Worth-Stylianou, *Les traités d’obstétrique en langue française au seuil de la modernité*, [173] [my translation]).

Garrison-Morton 6318; Duke University, Exhibition of books on the history of pediatrics, no. 19; Durling 4489; Worth-Stylianou, no. 19. See Ruhrah, 247-51 (title page reproduced on p. 249); Still, 134-40 (title page reproduced on p. 135).

See Plate 37

“Best illustrated neurological monograph of the seventeenth century” containing “thirty particularly fine engravings”

101. VIEUSSENS, Raymond. *Neurographia universalis. Hoc est, omnium corporis humani nervorum, simul & cerebri, medullæque spinalis descriptio anatomica; eague integra et accureta, variis iconibus fideliter & ad vivum delineatis, & réque incisus illustata: cum ipsorum actione et usu, physico discursu explicatis. Editio nova.* Lugduni [Lyon]: Apud Joannem Certe, 1685. Contemporary French calf (spine and edges repaired), spine elaborately gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Lacking the errata leaf following p. 252. Small repairs in blank lower margins of several leaves at front; tiny worm hole in blank top edges of pp. 241-52; plates refolded, old repaired horizontal tear in plate 20; lightly browned. A good copy in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$15,000

Folio. Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), engraved coat of arms [see below], [16], 252 pp., 22 folding engraved plates and 8 engraved plates within the text (the thirty plates numbered I-XXX). The engraved text illustrations are on pp. 69, 71, 85, 88, 89, 93, 175, 241. Title page in red and black.

First edition, second issue (sheets of the 1684 edition with a cancel title page), of “the best illustrated neurological monograph of the seventeenth century” (Norman 2153). “The words ‘Editio Nova’ on the title page indicate a new and original publication rather than a ‘new edition’ in the modern sense” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, p. 95).

*Neurographia universalis* is a landmark in the development of neurological anatomy. Although it follows Willis’ *cerebri anatome* (London, 1664) by just twenty years, it added significantly to knowledge about this branch of anatomy. “There can be no doubt that Vieussens’s text is more direct, and is free from Willis’s often disturbing theoretical explanations. It is also clear that Vieussens made important amplifications of Willis’s factual account, occasionally even correcting erroneous findings, and his illustrations are more abundant and, in detail, of a higher quality” (Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, 19).

Vieussens’ book, consisting of three parts—on the brain, the spinal cord, and, finally, the peripheral nerves—“was regarded as the best account written in the seventeenth century. It was illustrated with thirty particularly fine engravings . . . , most of them on foldout pages larger than the pages of the book. It also contained a splendid portrait of the author” (Lilly Library, p. 95). The experimental basis of this famous work was the author’s five hundred dissections of human cadavers over a period of ten years. Vieussens was able to correct many hitherto erroneous descriptions of neurological anatomy while presenting much new information.

Vieussens’ research revealed new knowledge about the spinal cord—which he demonstrated was an independent structure—the cerebellum, and the cerebral white matter. He extended Willis’ findings published in his *Cerebri anatome*. “Like Willis, Vieussens gave an account of the external appearances of the organ, including the anterior (superior) medullary velum that is still occasionally known as the valve of Vieussens. . . . In addition, Vieussens studied the internal features of the cerebellum and he seems to have been the first to record his findings in detail.

. . . Vieussens mentioned, for example, the dentate nucleus . . . and the corpus medullare for the first time” (Clarke and O’Malley, *Human brain and spine cord*, 641-42). Vieussens’ “investigations of the white matter in the brain were the best that had been carried out but, for reasons that are not obvious, they have not been given all the credit they deserve even though they were received at the time with great enthusiasm” (*ibid.*, p. 586).

“Vieussens (1684), in both his illustrations and text, was the first to try to subdivide the corpus striatum. His corpora striata superna anteriora . . . correspond to our caudate nucleus. . . . The term corpora striata superna posteriora was used by Vieussens for the thalamus opticus. . . . He was also the first to show . . . the anterior nuclei of the thalami which . . . he named subrotunda corpora alba” (Meyer, 13-14). In his writings about the internal capsule, “Vieussens is more instructive than Willis. He named it . . . the centrum geminum semicirculare because, in its situation, between the corpus striatum and the thalamus, it surrounded the thalamus in a semicircle. Its fibres, he wrote, were derived from the superior part of the centrum ovale—also his term—and ran down towards the medulla oblongata. All fibres of the thalamus, except those which form the optic nerve, were derived either from the centrum ovum or the internal capsule” (*ibid.*, p. 14).

The portrait is by Mathieu Boulanger. Some of the plates are signed “Beaudeau sculpsit Monsp” (Jacques Beaudeau, Montpellier). The engraved coat of arms is that of the dedicatee, Cardinal Pierre de Bonsy of Nardonne.

Garrison-Morton 1379 (1684 issue); Heirs of Hippocrates 641 (1685 issue); Krivatsy 12403 (1685 issue); Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, p. 95 (1685 issue); Norman 2153 (1684 issue [defective]); Waller 9961 (1685 issue [defective]). See Clarke and O’Malley, 585-91, 640-43; DSB, 14:25-26; McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 60-64; Meyer, 13-19 and numerous further references.

See Plate 38

“One of the great books of seventeenth-century English medicine”

102. WILLIS, Thomas. *Pharmaceutice rationalis* or, an exercitation of the operations of medicines in humane bodies. Shewing the signs, causes, and cures of most distempers incident thereunto. In two parts. As also a treatise of the scurvy, and the several sorts thereof, with the symptoms, causes, and cure. London: printed for Thomas Dring . . . , Charles Harper . . . and John Leigh, 1679. Modern blind-stamped calf, two red leather spine labels. Modern engraved bookplate (Ex Libris / C. E. de M. K.). A very good wide-margined copy contained in a velvet-

lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$8500

Folio. Collation: [24], 155, [1 (blank)], [8], 179, [1 (blank)], 56, [2] pp., 14 engraved plates (6 in part 1; 8 in part 2).

First edition, second issue [see below], in English, of “one of the great books of seventeenth-century English medicine. . . . [It] is the first scientific work on pharmacology as well as a valuable epitome of the materia medica of the time” (Heirs of Hippocrates 541 [Lyon, 1676, first part only]).

The *Pharmaceutice rationalis*, first published in a Latin edition in two volumes in 1674-75, is the record of some of Willis’ most important discoveries and research. Although intended as an account of the actions and effects of all the known pharmaceutical preparations, the impossibility of obtaining precise knowledge of how medicines serve their function—in effecting cures, for example—forced Willis “to content himself largely with a description of the sites at which medicine acts. Hence the *Pharmaceutice rationalis* contains a large amount of normal anatomy, as much as Willis thought necessary to explain or describe medicinal action at the anatomical level. In addition, [the book] offers many recipes for medicinal preparations and a large number of case histories, most of the latter from the practice of Willis himself. For . . . it seems to have been the habit of Willis to carry out post-mortem examinations on his patients whenever possible. Hence the *Pharmaceutice rationalis* is, among other things, a small mine of pathological anatomical findings” (Debus, *Medicine in seventeenth century England*, 95-96).

Willis’ book, his last—he died in 1675 and the English translation published posthumously—is filled with reports of his anatomical investigations and of discoveries tending to substantiate the correctness of many of his speculative interpretations. Thus “he summarized the anatomy and physiology of the thoracic and abdominal organs, hypothesized mechanisms of their pathology, and filled pages with case histories, therapies, and postmortems. Many observations testify to his acute clinical judgment. He discovered the superficial lymphatics of the lungs, distinguished acute tuberculosis from the chronic fibroid type, and gave the first clinical and pathological account of emphysema. He described extrasystoles of the heart, aortic stenosis, heart failure in chronic bronchitis, and emboli lodging in the pulmonary artery. He was the first European to note the sweet taste of the urine in diabetes mellitus, and described the pains and weakness of diabetic polyneuritis. He made original observations on the muscle layers of the stomach wall, and devised the use of a whalebone probang to treat achalasia of the cardia” (DSB, 14:408).

The account of diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs in the second part are accompanied by plates illustrating the structure of these organs.

Garrison-Morton 3926 and 5086 (both first edition); Compston, “All manner of ingenuity and industry”: a bio-bibliography of Dr Thomas Willis 1621-1675, no. 9A2.c1 (see pp. 514-20); Wing W2848A (the issue with the publishers’ initials only is W2848 [Compston, no. 9A1]).

“The most brilliant achievement produced by English surgery

up to this time”

103. WISEMAN, Richard. *Severall chirurgicall treatises*. London: printed by E. Flesher and J. Macock, for R. Royston, 1676. Modern blind-stamped calf, leather spine label. Faded ink stamp on title (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]). Occasional light dampstain in blank lower margins; hole in one blank margin. A very good wide-margined copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$6500

Folio. Collation: [16], 498, [15] pp.

First edition of the most important English surgical treatise published up to this time.

Following a lengthy period as a military and naval surgeon, Wiseman established himself in London where he devoted his time to “writing his classical Treatises . . . , transcribing the notes of 600 of the cases he had treated, and deducing from them, in a previously unattempted way, great general principles of surgical treatment, which rendered his work the most brilliant achievement produced by English surgery up to this time. In the pages of his discourse we get glimpses by the way of the life of the combatants, the treatment of the wounded, and the course of the wars. There are cases of men wounded in sea-fights, or stabbed by savage Dunkirk or Dutch seaman, others wounded at the siege of Weymouth, or in the fight at Worcester, as well as accidents from the crowded London streets” (Parker, *Early history of surgery in Great Britain*, 114).

Wiseman acquired a broad surgical knowledge while serving as a surgeon during the Civil War and later as a naval surgeon in the Dutch, and possibly also Spanish, service. He appears to have treated most of the diseases lending them to surgical intervention, as well as many different kinds of wounds. Wiseman’s “Eight chirurgicall treatises contain the observations of a life-time of hard work. Their respective titles may convey an idea of the extent of his interests: (1) Tumors, (2) Ulcers, (3) Diseases of the Anus, (4) The King’s Evil, (5) Wounds, (6) Gunshot wounds, (7) Fractures and Dislocations, (8) Lues Venera. . . . Wiseman’s description of surgical tuberculosis were invaluable, and served to clarify much that confused his predecessors and contemporaries” (Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 62). He “deserves notice as the first of the really great surgeons who lifted the surgical profession from its state of subordination to the physicians. . . . Wiseman was professionally the descendant of the great surgeons of the reign of Elizabeth, Clowes, Gale, and perhaps Read and Halle. Like them he was essentially a clinical observer; unlike them, it is possible to find in his writings some trace of a scientific spirit. His cases are clearly described, and their treatment is carried out to a successful issue upon a rational plan. . . . Wiseman’s works are written in so plain and simple a style that they were selected by Dr. Johnson, in the compilation of his dictionary, as a mine of good surgical nomenclature” (*Dictionary of national biography*, 21:718-19).

“The Chirurgicall treatises of Wiseman represent a distinct advance in maturity, both as to content and style of presentation, when compared to the works of Clowes and those who preceded him. The book is inclusive, logically arranged, and defi-

nately modern in sentence structure and spelling. The progress in surgical knowledge during the elapsed seventy-five to 100 years is also notable. As might be expected from his long years of military experience, Wiseman is at his best in the sections devoted to injuries, and his treatment is daring, imaginative, and logical” (Zimmerman and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 291).

Garrison-Morton 5573; Heirs of Hippocrates 547; Krivatsy 13083; Norman 2253; Wing W3107. See Bick, 62-63, 191; Debus, *Medicine in seventeenth century England*, 65-66; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 160-62; Ruhräh, *Pediatrics of the past*, 309-20; Zimmerman and Veith, 288-95.

See Plate 39

Seventeenth-century book on “hypochondria” by “probably the best known of the 17th century Italian alienists”

104. ZACCHIA (or ZACCHIAS), Paolo. *De' mali hipochondriaci libri due. . . . Nel primo s'insegna quanto appartiene alla cognitione, & alla cura di questi mali. Nel secondo si discorre degli accidenti di essi, & de' loro rimedii.* Rome: Pietro Antonio Facciotti, 1639. Eighteenth-century polished calf (small stain on each cover), rebacked, original spine preserved, spine richly gilt, cover edges gilt. All edges gilt. Partly browned and lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$4250

Collation: [8], 413, [15] pp. Title in red and black.

First edition of an early book on hypochondria by the man generally considered the founder of medical jurisprudence. This work is one of the earliest in the literature of Italian psychiatry.

“Probably the best known of the 17th century Italian alienists was Paolo Zacchia (1584-1659), physician to Pope Innocent X. By virtue of his treatise on medico-legal questions [*Quaestiones medico-legales*, 9 vols. (Rome and Amsterdam, 1621-61)] . . . Zacchia is considered the father of forensic medicine. . . . Zacchia . . . adhered to the humoral theory, at least in terminology. In his compendium on hypochondriasis [offered here] . . . , for example, there is a long section on melancholia. He devoted much more space, however, to clinical varieties than to the fate of one's ‘black bile.’ He used “hypochondriasis” in its root sense meaning abdominal disorders below/hypo the breastbone, or diaphragm/chondrion. All sorts of mental disorders were subsumed under melancholy, not just those relating to sorrowfulness” (Stone, *Healing the mind: a history of psychiatry from antiquity to the present*, 50).

Zacchia devoted a section of his *Quaestiones* to mental illness in its relation to the law. He here argued that only physicians are competent to determine the mental conditions of defendants. Yet his interest in mental disorders extended well beyond the discussion of this subject in his medico-legal writings. “Aside from many psychiatric aspects dealt with in the voluminous *Quaestiones*, [Zacchia] showed a special interest in mental illness, publishing in 1639 his *De mali hipochondriaci* (On hypochondriac diseases)” (Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry*, 245).

Thus his book on hypochondriac diseases considers the subject independently of the legal context of his great work on medical jurisprudence.

The favorable reception of this book is suggested by the subsequent seventeenth-century editions. Krivatsy (National Library of Medicine) records Italian editions in 1644, 1651, and 1665 and a Latin translation in 1671.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and New York Public Library (presumably in the Arents collection due to the reference to tobacco on p. 336).

Krivatsy 13181. See Burns, *Legacies in law and medicine*, 254-56; Garrison-Morton 1720 (*Quaestiones*, 1621-61); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1020-21; Nemeč, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 207.

See Plate 40

Rare book on medical and chemical secrets

“Valuable for the history of the science”

105. ZAPATA, Giovanni Battista. *Imaravigliosi secreti di medicina e chirurgia, nuovamente ritrovati, per guarire ogni sorte d’infermita. Raccolti dalla prattica, dell’ eccellente medico M. Gio. Battista Zapata, da gioseppe scientia, chirurgico, suo discepolo. In Roma per gli heredi di Antonio Blado, Stampatori Camerali, 1577.* Contemporary (?) vellum over boards (upper cover discolored; short crack in front lower joint), leather spine label, later endpapers. On title, early signature (A Galli Chirurg), trace of (erased?) ink stamp on blank margin. Title page soiled, small hole in blank upper corner, old repaired tear; traces of dampstaining in upper margins, sometimes touching text without affecting legibility; top edges cut close but not touching running heads; doodle on N3, deleted name on N4. A good copy. \$3750

Collation: [32], 184 [i.e., 196 (error in pagination)], [4 (1 = Register; 2-4 = blank)] pp.

First edition of “[a]n important book of medical and chemical secrets that passed through many editions” (Neville, *Historical chemical library*, 2:646) and unusually, according to Ferguson, was distinguished by the exclusion “of anything artistic or technical” (*Bibliographic notes on histories of inventions and books of secrets* (London, 1959). vol. 2 (“First supplement,” p. 30).

“Though this book deals professedly with the treatment of a great number of ailments, and explains the preparation of the necessary remedies, it contains incidentally a good deal of chemistry as applied to pharmacy. This makes it valuable for the history of the science, for here we get the processes employed three hundred years ago for preparing certain well-known compounds, uncomplicated by any theoretical views about elements or transmutation. Among these, Chapter XV, is of



special importance, for, according to it, Zapata had invented a method of making oil of vitriol. . . . He had also various compounds of antimony” (Ferguson, p. 30). Partington mentions Zapata’s recipe for butter of antimony (History of chemistry, 2:261).

There were many editions of this book. Eamon located nine “editions” through 1599 (“Science and popular culture in sixteenth century Italy: the ‘professors of secrets’ and their books,” Sixteenth century journal 16, no. 4 [winter 1985]:485). Durling cites five printings, beginning with three from 1586, at the National Library of Medicine (nos. 4783-4787), while Krivatsy records a further eleven seventeenth-century editions at the Library (eight in Italian, one Latin, and two German [nos. 13216-13226]). The date of the first edition was for a long time unknown. Ferguson was unaware of any edition prior to 1586. Duveen believed the first edition was printed in 1586 (see *Bibliotheca alchemica et chemica*, pp. 631-32). Thorndike, in his account of books in the tradition of Caspar Schott’s *Magia universalis*, cites Zapata’s *Imaraviglosi secreti*, the first edition which he also assigns to 1586 (History of magic and experimental science, 7:592). Neville thought the first edition was published in 1581.

Zapata “was born in Rome to Spanish parents , was graduated as an M.D., and practiced in Rome” (Friedenwald, *Jews and medicine*, 2:770). He was a student of Ippolito Salviati, physician to Pope Julius III. Many of Zapata’s remedies and therapies were intentionally simple in order to make them useful to the poor people to whom he devoted much of his time; but at the same time as he was treating these people, he was learning about their traditional remedies. He is numbered among those authors of books of secrets who lacked a formal medical education. Zapata was a practitioner, but not an academic. He therefor drew on his experiences rather on literary sources when describing a particular so-called “secret.” “Zapata . . . practiced mainly among the poor in Rome; his reputation as an ‘empiric’ was honored by two of his disciples, who published his secrets and dedicated the collection to their master” (Eamon, 475).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Medical College of Wisconsin, National Library of Medicine (not in Durling but added later), and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1025 (mistakenly giving 1586 as the date of the first edition).

## Subject index

Anatomy, 5, 8-10, 47, 54, 66, 95, 98, 102  
Arthritis, rheumatism, and gout, 19, 78  
Astrology, 3, 7, 23, 35, 56  
Bandages, 65

Blood transfusion, 44, 65, 86, 97  
Botany. See Pharmacology  
Cancer, 2  
Cardiology, 3, 5-6, 9, 44, 54, 59, 82-83, 90  
Chiromancy, 7  
Communicable diseases, 38. See also Diphtheria; Syphilis; Whooping cough  
Dentistry, 21, 56, 69, 71-72, 86  
Dietetics. See Gastronomy  
Diphtheria, 4  
Domestic medicine, 18, 25, 28, 41, 49, 61, 99  
Dreams, 46  
Embryology, 51, 57, 62, 67, 82  
Epidemiology, 4  
Gastronomy, 41, 49, 76-77, 94, 99  
Geriatrics, 21  
Greek medicine, 53  
Gunshot wounds. See Military medicine  
Hematology, 5, 16, 66  
Medical bibliography, 43  
Medical biography, 79  
Medical history, 45  
Medical jurisprudence, 12  
Medical philosophy, 35  
Military medicine, 30-31, 36, 42-43, 73, 86, 103  
Nephrology, 66  
Neurological surgery, 84, 86  
Neurology, 24, 39, 101  
Nutrition. See Gastronomy  
Obstetrics and gynecology, 27, 48, 51, 58, 80, 82-83, 85, 88-89  
Oncology. See Cancer  
Ophthalmology, 26, 71-72  
Orthopedics, 27, 33  
Pancreas, 5, 17  
Pathology, 14-15, 23, 35, 60, 62, 84, 102, 105  
Pediatrics, 50, 84, 100  
Pharmacology, 1, 11, 29, 70, 75, 78, 102, 105  
Pharmacopoeias, 18, 31, 49, 55, 61, 94  
Physiology, 5, 13, 17, 32

- 
- Plastic surgery, 71-72, 89  
Psychiatry, 28, 40, 46, 104  
Snake venom. See Toxicology  
Surgery (general), 9, 12, 26-27, 33-34, 43-44, 68, 71-72, 81, 84, 86-87,  
89, 91-93, 96, 103. See also Military medicine and the surgical speci-  
alties  
Syphilis, 37-38, 52  
Teratology, 63  
Therapeutics, 14-15, 20  
Toxicology, 22  
Tuberculosis, 74, 102  
Urology, 6, 26, 36, 43, 47, 64  
Vegetarianism, 99  
Whooping cough, 4